

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 38

NOVEMBER 16, 1923

No. 46

A CASE OF BLACK TONGUE, WITH POST-MORTEM FINDINGS.

By JOS. GOLDBERGER, W. F. TANNER, Surgeons, United States Public Health Service, and E. B. SAYE, M. D., Pathologist, Georgia State Sanitarium.

It is highly probable, if not certain, that black tongue is identical with the experimentally produced pellagralike syndrome in dogs described by Chittenden and Underhill.¹ The possibility, if not the probability, that this condition in the dog may prove to be the analogue of pellagra in man attaches unusual importance to any observations of the pathological condition in the dog that may aid in the determination of this question. With this in mind we desire to record the following clinical and epizootological notes and the gross post-mortem findings in a case of black tongue recently observed near the Georgia State Sanitarium.

Clinical and epizootological notes.—The animal—a black and tan foxhound (female)—was, according to the account of Mr. A. J. Collins, the owner, taken sick about noon, Friday, September 7, 1923. With 14 other hunting dogs this animal had that morning participated in a fox chase. The fox dispatched, the 15 dogs, including the one under discussion, were carried home in a motor truck. Mr. Collins states that on reaching home he offered his dog some food, and that its attempt to take this was so extraordinary as to suggest that there was something the matter with its mouth. On examination Mr. Collins found the mouth to be "sore." The next day, by way of treatment, he gave the animal a dose of a solution of hydrogen peroxide, and a second dose on the day after that. In the morning of the third day (September 10) he administered a dose of about 4 ounces of castor oil, and in the afternoon he gave the animal some eggs. The dog had been without food since the day on which the soreness of the mouth was discovered.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Collins we saw this animal about 7 p. m., Tuesday, September 11 (fifth day of sickness). At that time the animal was lying down in the yard of the Collins home evidently very sick, for she made no attempt to rise at our approach—just wagged the tail very feebly.

¹ Wheeler, Goldberger, and Blackstock. Public Health Reports, 1922 (37), pp. 1063-1069.

There were two other dogs, one grown and one puppy, in the yard, but separated from the sick dog by a fence, the gate of which did not close well enough, however, to keep the rather inquisitive puppy from passing back and forth at will. Mr. Collins had secured these two animals about a month before. They were apparently in good health and, it may be added, were reported to us as still in good health some five or six weeks later. Mr. Collins stated that he had always kept his dogs in his own yard, beyond which they could not go unless he took them out, which he did from time to time. He believes that they did not come in contact with other dogs up to the time of the hunt. He knew of no sickness among dogs in his neighborhood, and as he believes that he would be likely to hear of the occurrence of anything like black tongue, he is of the opinion that no cases had occurred before his own animal was taken sick. Here it may be remarked that, according to Mr. Collins, the dogs in company with which his own hunted were apparently well at the time of the hunt and have remained well since, at least up to October 6, when he last saw them.

On examining the sick animal we found that the conjunctivæ, especially the conjunctiva of the right eye, were much reddened, and there was some purulent secretion within the lower lid of the right eye. The owner stated that the eyes had been sore for about three weeks.

There was some drooling of ropy saliva. The lower jaw was soiled with this, and the forelegs where the jaw had rested on them were smeared with saliva and particles of garden earth.

The mucosa of the lips was found deeply inflamed with necrotic patches, especially on that of the upper lip at the site of contact with the canine teeth.

The jaws were closed and there was some resistance to our attempt to open them.

The buccal mucosa was found violently inflamed, and the tip and adjacent margins of the tongue were red. A very disagreeable odor was present.

We saw the animal again about 11 a. m. the following day. It was then unconscious and evidently dying. The condition of the mucosa of the lips and cheeks was as already noted. In addition, it could be seen that the tongue presented a dark bluish patch on the left margin, one on the right margin, and a third on the under surface.

The floor of the mouth, which could not be inspected satisfactorily at our first visit, was now found to be severely inflamed. There was evidence that the animal had had a blood-streaked semiliquid bowel evacuation.

The animal died at about 11.30 a. m.

The usual diet of this animal consisted, we were told, of table scraps, including a little meat some two or three times a week. Late in July, in order to prepare the animal for the hunt, the owner reduced the allowance of the ordinary diet by about one-half, making up for it with corn bread. He sought, in this way, to reduce the animal's weight and thus enable her to run better in the chase. This, he said, was in accordance with current practice of hunting men of that region in such circumstances.

He volunteered the information that, a year ago (1922), he had done the same thing with respect to the diet of this animal and that she had been taken sick in the same way, but the attack was milder and she had recovered.

He volunteered further that at the time when this animal sickened a year ago, he had been keeping another dog in the same yard, though on normal diet; but fearing infection in this other animal, he at once separated the two dogs. About a month after being isolated, having remained well, the dog was taken a few miles away to a trainer, where, after about four weeks, this animal was taken sick with what the owner believed was black tongue, and died. Mr. Collins is of the opinion that, as he himself had done in the case of the other dog, the trainer had fed this dog principally, if not exclusively, on corn bread.

NECROPSY.

Necropsy begun at 2.45 p. m., September 12, 1923. Black and tan fox hound, female, died about 11.30 a. m. Rigor mortis is quite well marked.

Conjunctiva of right eye is pale. The left eye shows more marked inflammation than during life. Yesterday the right eye was the more severely inflamed. Some purulent exudate in the conjunctivæ.

The mucosa of the upper lip and of the labio-gingival fold is severely inflamed, with irregular, superficial, necrotic-appearing patches. This inflammation extends down on the gums, and the affected area is limited by a rather sharp line of hyperemia slightly, but at a varying distance, above the gum margin, being farther removed at the canines than at the molars.

The mucosa of the lower lip is involved in a similar process. No hyperemic limiting line is appreciable, however, although the inflammation does not seem to extend quite to the gum edge.

The buccal mucosa presents an inflamed and superficial necrotic process quite like that of the lips. The mucosa of the soft palate presents a quite similar inflammatory and superficial necrotic process as that of the lips and cheeks.

The mucosa of the dorsum of the tongue is grayish white in appearance, except over about the anterior third, where it is reddened, the

redness being uneven, patchy. The redness is particularly marked along the margins of the tip and anterior third of the tongue. On the right side the redness extends back for about two-thirds of the length of the tongue, involving more particularly the under aspect of this margin. On the inflamed reddened portion of the left margin of the tongue there are some indentations or erosions with a greyish surface. This part of the margin presents two slightly separated, segments, each about 3 or 4 mm. in length, which are especially deeply inflamed and darkened in color. The right margin of the anterior portion of the tongue presents, like the left, a deeply inflamed hyperemic appearance, with a necrotic patch a little back of the tip.

The mucosa of the under surface of the tongue presents some superficial erosions or ulcers, three on the right side and two on the left. The eroded or ulcerated patches on the under surface of the tongue measure about $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The mucosa of the floor of the mouth presents much the same inflamed appearance as does the buccal mucosa, except that the superficial necrotic process does not seem quite so severe. On each side of the frenum of the tongue there is a conspicuous oval fold of mucosa which is involved in the inflammatory necrotic process; each fold measures about $\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

The mucosa of the tonsils shows a marbled hyperemic appearance.

The mucosa of the pharyngeal aspect of the epiglottis is deeply congested. The mucosa of the fold extending from the base of the tongue to the epiglottis on the right side presents two superficial ulcerations. The mucosa of the epiglottis, tracheal as well as pharyngeal aspect, is deeply congested.

The trachea appears normal.

The middle lobe of right lung shows some irregular patches of consolidation and, possibly, edema. The left lung appears approximately normal.

Corresponding to the interventricular septum anteriorly there are a few punctate subpericardial hemorrhagic spots. The heart muscle and endocardium appear normal.

The liver appears normal. Adhesions (old) are present between the spleen and the omentum at the inner end of the spleen, at and near which there are present some extravasations along the line of some of the blood vessels of the omentum.

On the under surface of the omentum there are scattered dark points which, on close examination, appear to be minute varicosities of the minute omental vessels.

There is some adhesion of the capsule of the kidneys, a little of the cortex tearing away when the capsule is stripped.

The vaginal mucosa shows an inflammatory process with a superficial necrosis.

The esophagus presents irregular elongate patches of congestion, possibly representing effused blood. In the region of the pylorus of the stomach there is an area of reddened mucosa, within which area there are small patches of more intense congestion and perhaps effusion.

The duodenum presents three considerable patches of what seem to be submucous extravasations. Besides these there are other irregular smaller patches of practically the same character. In addition to the patches of seemingly submucous extravasation in the duodenum, several similar smaller patches are present scattered through the remainder of the small intestine, the jejunum and ileum.

In approximately the upper half of the large intestine the mucosa presents longitudinal reddened streaks, possibly representing submucous extravasations.

The mucosa of the lowermost portion of the rectum, close to the anus, shows marked congestion.

The stomach contained a yellowish flocculent fluid—probably food (milk and eggs). The large gut held a small amount of soft, deep brown fecal matter. One hookworm was found in the region of middle of the jejunum.

SUMMARY.

The outstanding points of interest appear to us to be (1) the acute development of symptoms following immediately on violent exertion (a fox chase); (2) the rapid course to a fatal termination; (3) the absence of known contact with any preceding case of black tongue; (4) the failure of any of the dogs that were associated and in contact with this animal at the onset of its attack to develop black tongue during a subsequent period of five to six weeks; (5) the history of dietary restriction during a period of about six weeks immediately preceding the beginning of the attack; (6) the history of a similar attack in the same animal the year before, following a similar restriction of diet; (7) the history of another fatal case under circumstances suggesting association with a restriction of the diet; (8) the striking lesions of the mucosa of the lips, floor of mouth, and undersurface, tip, and margins of the tongue, and of the cheeks.

FUNDAMENTALS OF RURAL HEALTH WORK.¹

By W. F. DEAPER, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

In the presence of a medical audience it is unnecessary to emphasize the need for public health work in the rural sections of our country. It is now a well-known fact that the natural advantages which

¹ Read before the Section on Preventive and Industrial Medicine and Public Health at the Seventy-fourth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, San Francisco, June, 1923, and published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 81, No. 17, pp. 1403-1405.

the rural districts possess in favor of a healthful existence are more than offset by the better health protection afforded the city dweller. Malaria and hookworm disease are almost entirely of rural origin, and there is much more typhoid fever and dysentery in the country than in cities. Tuberculosis also is surprisingly prevalent in rural districts. Rural health work is bound to experience a tremendous development during the next 10 years, and as the work grows it is important that certain fundamentals be borne in mind. These I shall deal with briefly.

The first and greatest need is for the coordination of the health activities which are being introduced into rural communities. Under present conditions many rural districts are periodically aroused by a campaign in the interest of some particular health problem. The arguments put forth in favor of each immediately win the sincere support and interest of various elements in the community. Tuberculosis stands third as a cause of mortality in the United States; yet there are many rural communities in which little or nothing is being done to combat this disease. Surely a campaign directed toward its control and eradication should be most welcome. The venereal diseases bear a most important relationship to the welfare of the family and the progress of the race. Syphilis alone, if we are to accept the estimate of Osler, is responsible for approximately 125,000 deaths each year. Certainly the campaign to control venereal diseases should have every encouragement. But there are 50,000 mothers and infants dying each year from preventable causes; and there is the big problem of school health work, which must be encouraged if we are to develop a citizenry of young Americans 47 per cent of whom will not be physically defective, as was the case among the men of the recent draft. Mental hygiene is important in rural communities, and sanitation work and malaria control are entitled to all of the militant enthusiasm of the various other campaigns.

Should an expert in each of these branches seek a hearing before the county commissioners? Should health authorities encourage such efforts in the hope that rural health work will thus be rapidly extended?

The earnestness of purpose among advocates of special lines of health activities is deserving of great commendation; but the policy of conducting campaigns, each dealing with some particular problem regardless of its relation to other similar problems, is productive of confusion. National and State legislative bodies are asked for appropriations in behalf of special programs of work, and it is not unusual to find in the communities themselves several persons, each representing a different health activity, vying with one another for local appropriations to carry on their work.

The usual result of this state of affairs is that the advocates with the most active support or with the most attractive and convincing method of presentation win the laurels. Few if any are given what they ask, and often the appropriations allowed, while making a fair-sized total, are so divided and apportioned that the results are far less than might be obtained from the expenditure of the same amount under a systematic plan of work.

The time is at hand when legislative bodies and the people themselves should thoroughly understand that no special line of health work can be complete in itself; that the whole problem of health and disease is so interrelated and complex that it is impossible to make satisfactory progress along one line unless it is conducted in a definite and proper relation with all others.

What worth-while results can be accomplished in tuberculosis, for example, unless conditions affecting the spread of all the communicable diseases that lower the vitality and render the individual an easy victim to tuberculosis are controlled? Safe milk and water supplies must be assured. Satisfactory methods of sewage disposal must be installed. Infants must be properly reared. Personal and school hygiene must be taught and observed. Medical examinations of school children must be made and defects and abnormalities corrected. In short, the control of tuberculosis is not a problem by itself but depends on all the varying activities that go to make up a well-balanced public health department.

Likewise an important part in the protection of the health of mothers and infants lies in the control of communicable diseases—especially venereal diseases—the provision of safe water and milk supplies, adequate methods of sewage disposal, and a generally healthful environment.

The fundamental need is not for the development of numerous specialties, to be introduced into local communities independently, but for the establishment of an efficient, whole-time local health service through which the measures necessary for the benefit and protection of the public health may be conducted in logical sequence and in proper relation to one another. Until such a single, definite program of local, State, and Federal health work is generally recognized and adopted, different agencies will continue to work at cross purposes, appropriating bodies will lack confidence and withhold support, the medical profession will be subjected to constant irritation from many sources, and the general public will remain confused and skeptical.

As long as these conditions exist there is little hope of greatly extending the work of preventing disease and promoting health to the 90 per cent of our rural population which is yet unreached. On the contrary, enthusiastic individuals are prone to exaggerate the

results to be derived from their specialties to such a degree that their claims are not substantiated, and the consequent disappointment and disillusionment tend to discredit not only the particular line of work in which they are actively interested but all other health activities as well.

Notwithstanding the present unsatisfactory situation, the solution of the problem has been carefully and painstakingly worked out during the last 10 years through the cooperative efforts of Federal, State, and county authorities, with generous assistance from certain nonofficial agencies. The plan provides:

1. That the health needs of every community be administered through a whole-time local health organization with a competent public health director at its head, to be paid in large part from local taxes.

The various lines of work to be established and the order in which they should be taken up depend entirely on local conditions and resources, and can be determined best by the man on the job, who understands these conditions and the temper of his people.

Only one annual appropriation covering all health activities embodied in the budget of the health department need be made by the county authorities, who have one responsible head to look to for results.

2. That the State department of health procure the initial establishment of local health departments and give financial assistance in the beginning when necessary, but always maintain sufficient influence to insure the efficiency of the work and to protect the local health officer from removal except for just cause. The State should contribute toward the salary of the health officer a sufficient amount to compensate him for certain duties which such an official is usually required to perform for the State board of health, and it should contribute toward the support of the health department the proportionate share which the State owes the county for its work in the prevention of the intrastate spread of disease. It is the further duty of the State board of health to act in a consulting and an advisory capacity, and to furnish educational material.

The several divisions or bureaus of the State board of health should be equipped to provide the local health departments with the expert assistance that is needed to enable them to establish and maintain the various special lines of work as it becomes necessary and desirable to take them up.

It is the function of the Federal Government to cooperate with the States in carrying out their laws and regulations for the protection of the public health. The interests of the Federal Government in preventing the spread of disease between the States and in promoting general health and prosperity are best served by aiding

in establishing, developing, strengthening, and maintaining the efficiency of State and local health departments, and all governmental health activities in cooperation with the States should be conducted toward this end.

The Federal Government should be in a position to work out with each State its own peculiar problems, and to extend the kind of assistance that is most needed. Appropriations specifically for the control of malaria, tuberculosis, hookworm disease, or any other single branch of health work are not conducive to the best interests of the country as a whole. They lead to the overdevelopment of certain kinds of work, while the greatest needs of the community may be along entirely different lines.

A national program of public health work that would enable the Federal Government to work out with each of the States the best plan for meeting the problems of that particular State and then to assist in putting it into effect would be simple and rational. If all of the separate appropriations for various lines of cooperative health work with States were combined and administered in accordance with such a plan, the cause of public health would be immeasurably advanced and much needless overhead would be eliminated.

While the official health agencies are concerned with things and conditions affecting the health of all alike and over which the individual has no control, it is the practicing physician who should determine the health needs of the individual and prescribe the measures necessary in each specific case. In other words, the public health official creates a favorable environment in which the individual may carry out the instructions of his physician—his personal health adviser. It is the aim of the public health official to have the fewest possible deaths in the community, while the skill of the practicing physician is devoted to saving the lives and maintaining the health of the individuals of which the community is composed. Both are working toward the same end; both attain the highest degree of success by similar achievement—the saving of human life and the protection and promotion of health.

With this conception of the relationship between the public health official and the private practitioner, the existence of other than the most cordial cooperative relation is inconceivable. The field of each is separate and distinct; the one supplements the other and contributes to his success. It would be absurd to hold that the public health official, whose entire time and thought and energy are invariably demanded by his own specific problems, is capable or desirous of interfering with the work of the private physician. It is equally absurd to hold that the busy practitioner wants to perform the duties of the health department, or that he resents the work of that agency because an unhealthful environment would result in a

greater demand for his services. The interests of these two workers for the common weal are closely interwoven—each should demand and receive the cordial cooperation of the other.

The practitioner has been accused of lack of interest and cooperation in public-health work, of being critical, and of standing aloof. Much of this is undoubtedly true. I am inclined to believe, however, that the difficulty is due in large measure to the fact that public-health officials too frequently assume that members of the local medical profession are familiar with the scope and purpose of the work, the methods employed, and the results which they hope to accomplish. When these points are thoroughly explained, the active interest of the practitioner is usually awakened and his cooperation is freely given. It occasionally happens that the antagonism of the local medical profession is aroused by some well-intentioned enthusiast in some specialty or other who, by obvious unsoundness and impracticability, creates the impression that health work is represented by persons without any sense.

In my own experience I have yet to find an instance in which a rational, logical plan of local public-health work with the State board of health and the United States Public Health Service behind it has not received the whole-hearted support and assistance of the leading physicians in the community. On the contrary, I can cite case after case in which the county health program has gone across solely because these physicians made it their business to arouse their fellow citizens to the value of the work and appeared before the appropriating bodies of their districts with most eloquent and telling support. I have seen these physicians give freely of their time and skill in assisting the health officers of their counties and contributing to the success of the health departments which they were instrumental in establishing. I have in mind instances in which the county medical societies decided to secure for their counties well-organized and efficient public-health departments as the greatest contribution which they could make to the health and prosperity of the people. They summoned representatives from the State and Public Health Service, agreed on the cooperative plan to be put into effect, held mass meetings of the citizens to gain popular approval and support, and then went before the county commissioners and secured the counties' share of the budget. These health departments to-day are flourishing institutions, accomplishing all that was hoped for them and more, and are the pride of the county medical societies which were responsible for them.

CONCLUSION.

May I urge that these facts be borne in mind:

1. There is one tried and proved method through which public-health work may be conducted satisfactorily—by local whole-time health service.

2. State and Federal health agencies are in duty bound to assist and share in this work. Their only purpose is to see that it is successful—that the county gets its money's worth.

3. The plan of work to be carried out in any community depends entirely on the local needs. The kind of work that will accomplish the most good should be undertaken first. Other lines may be developed in the order of their importance as public interest and support permit.

4. The extent and expense of local health service depend on the character and resources of the community. There is a type for almost every condition.

5. The practitioner must ever be an important factor in local public-health administration. If the program is sound, and he understands in advance the scope of the work and the methods to be employed, he will contribute his full share toward making it successful.

ANTIMALARIA CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED IN HAITI BY NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.¹

Ever since the landing of the marines in Haiti in 1915, malaria has caused a greater number of sick days and deaths among them at the various stations in the Republic than any other disease.

On the establishment of the more or less permanent posts, the naval medical officers on duty with the troops instituted general sanitary measures, such as drainage, clearing underbrush, and filling in or oiling pools not susceptible of drainage; but despite these measures and the compulsory use of the mosquito netting at night, high malaria rates continued. During 1920 the admission rate per 1,000 per year varied, approximately, between 500 and 2,000, and in 1921 between 750 and 1,500; although in some detachments the rate was over 4,000 per 1,000 in the latter year. Quite naturally this number of cases seriously interfered with the military efficiency of the marines and caused great expense to the Government by reason of frequent hospitalization and frequent transfer of malignant cases to the United States. It was, therefore, decided to inaugurate an antimalaria campaign among the natives similar to that reported

¹ From "Report of an antimalarial campaign, conducted by the medical officers of the First Brigade, United States Marines, in Haiti," by A. H. Allen, lieutenant commander, M. C., U. S. Navy. U. S. Naval Medical Bulletin, October, 1923, p. 402.

by Doctor Bass and his coworkers in the Mississippi Valley, and such a campaign was begun during the latter part of 1922 and continued into the present year.

This work was limited to natives living within 1 mile of a marine camp, and was done solely as a prophylactic measure for the marines. Within two months from the beginning of the quininization campaign a marked reduction was shown in the number of cases occurring in the troops, the first report, that for October, 1922, showing only 43 admissions, or a rate of 300 per thousand—the lowest rate to that date since the marines had landed in Haiti. The result showed that infection occurred generally within a limited zone.

Should work of this nature continue to produce uniformly satisfactory results, antimalaria workers in other countries who consider that they have insurmountable problems may be relieved of that idea and stimulated to some extent by a knowledge of the conditions under which the naval medical officers labored in Haiti. While the problem approximated conditions in the Mississippi Valley in some respects, it was made more complicated and difficult than that of any in this country for the following reasons:

- (1) The individuals dealt with were 100 per cent negroes who speak no English and who are ignorant and superstitious.
- (2) Haiti presents a varied topography, with marshlands and few transportation facilities.
- (3) Only a few medical officers were available for the work, with their time already taken up by their military duties.
- (4) Mosquito breeding occurs at all times of the year.
- (5) The natives are migratory.

It was decided to try this method of malaria control for a period of one year. The campaign was inaugurated by sending a medical officer who spoke the native dialect and French to the various towns in the vicinity of the Marine Corps camps, in order to pave the way and establish friendly relations with the head men of the village. He explained to them the cause of malaria, how transmitted and propagated, and pointed out the beneficial results that would ensue if they acted on the advice and took the medicine of the medical officers. The priests were asked to instruct their congregations at church. The campaign was then directed as nearly as possible according to the plan of Doctor Bass as given in his article in the *Southern Medical Journal* of April, 1920.

An estimate of the amount of infection, based on blood examinations, was stated as 58 per cent for the interior towns and 30-40 per cent for the Port au Prince area. The usual parasite was benign tertian, although many smears showed the red cell to be normal in size or somewhat smaller and to contain very fine hairlike ring forms. Crescents were fairly common.

The great majority of the natives examined appeared to be in good health, but all gave a positive history of fever at some time. They seem to have established a high degree of immunity. One mother, 18 years of age, and her 3-months-old infant presented a picture of health, the baby being a well-nourished, active child, yet the blood specimens from both showed numerous crescents. The mother stated that the child had never been ill.

An attempt to estimate the amount of malaria by the splenic index was abandoned, it was stated, as even active carriers showed no enlargement of the spleen.

Comparing the actual number of cases in the marines for the seven months of the previous year with the number recorded for the seven months during which the campaign was conducted, the following figures are given: 1921-22, 687 cases; 1922-23, 237. It is stated that if figures for the years 1919 and 1920 were used, the reduction would be still more striking. The admission rates for January, February, and March, 1923, were all below 250 per 1,000--much lower than those recorded for previous years for this period.

The cost of treatment of the natives was estimated to be \$0.756 per person at the United States Navy price of the drug at the time of the campaign. This is for the full "standard treatment," covering a period of eight weeks and employing a dosage of 10 grains of quinine.

This campaign was still being prosecuted at the time of the report, and efforts were being made by medical officers of the First Brigade, United States Marines, to interest the sanitary authorities of Haiti in order to enlarge the scope of operations.

ANALYSIS OF 163 MILD CASES OF SMALLPOX IN DONCASTER, ENGLAND.

In the Medical Officer for September 22, 1923, Dr. B. Lyons, assistant medical officer of health for the Borough of Doncaster, England, presents a brief analysis of 163 cases of mild smallpox occurring in Doncaster from October, 1922, to August, 1923.

The source of the infection was traced to an adjacent urban district where the disease had made its appearance about two months previous to its introduction into Doncaster. Of the 163 cases, 95 were notified by general practitioners and 68 were discovered by the members of the public health staff. The mild type of the disease and the atypical character of many of the cases tended to render control difficult. The outbreak conformed to the history of past epidemics as regards seasonal prevalence, the greatest incidence coming in January, 1923.

There was a slight preponderance of cases among males, 84 males and 79 females being attacked. The ages of the patients ranged from 5 months to 81 years, but the largest number, proportionately, fell in the 5-15 year age group. The age incidence and vaccinal condition of the patients are given in the following table:

Age (years).	Vaccinated.	Not vaccinated.	Primary vaccination during incubation period	Total.
Under 1.....		7		7
1-2.....				
2-3.....		1	1	2
3-4.....		2	1	3
4-5.....		3	1	4
5-10.....		37	6	43
10-15.....		38	8	46
15-20.....		5	3	8
20-25.....		5	1	6
25-30.....		2		4
30-35.....	13	1		4
35-45.....	15	4	2	11
45-65.....	18	2		20
Over 65.....	15			5
Total.....	33	107	23	163

¹ Including 2 revaccinated during incubation period.

² Including 1 revaccinated during incubation period.

³ Including 1 revaccinated during incubation period.

It is seen that of the 163 cases 107 had never been vaccinated; and to this number should be added the 23 patients unvaccinated at the time of exposure, making 130 unvaccinated patients. Of the 33 vaccinated, all vaccinations had been done in infancy, and three had been revaccinated 16, 29, and 40 years previously. The table shows that only two vaccinated patients under 30 years of age contracted the disease, one of them being 27 and the other 28 years old.

As regards contacts, one case occurred in the local infirmary and the remaining 162 cases occurred in 155 houses, of which there were 568 inmates. Of these inmates, 371 were vaccinated and 197 unvaccinated at the time the cases were reported. Of the 371 vaccinated contacts, only 6 developed the disease; whereas of the 197 unvaccinated no fewer than 30 contracted it. These figures present rather convincing proof of the case for vaccination.

It was impossible in many cases to determine the length of the incubation period, as many of the contacts who developed smallpox had already been exposed to the infection for some days; but where the original case was notified shortly after the appearance of the eruption, it was possible to make a fairly accurate estimate. Reckoning the incubation period by the time elapsing between disinfection of the premises after removal of a patient and the appearance of the eruption in the next victim, the periods varied from 10 to 19 days, the average being 14 days.

DEATH RATES IN A GROUP OF INSURED PERSONS.

COMPARISON OF DEATH RATES FOR PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1923, AND RATES FOR WHITE AND COLORED FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1921, 1922, AND 1923.

The accompanying tables are taken from the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for October, 1923. They present the mortality experience of the industrial insurance department of the company for August and September, 1923, and a comparison of the rates for white and colored policyholders for the first nine months of the years 1921, 1922, and 1923. The rates for 1923 are based on a strength of over 14,000,000 insured persons.

The death rate for the month of September, 1923 (7.1 per 1,000), is stated to be the lowest recorded among this group of persons for any month of this or any other year. Although the mortality for a few diseases increased during September over August and over September of last year, the rates for all of the diseases suggest a favorable health situation.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes of death per 100,000 lives exposed, August and September, 1923.

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death.	Death rate per 100,000 lives exposed.			
	Sept., 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1922.	Year 1922.
Total, all causes.....	711.0	770.3	742.4	882.9
Typhoid fever.....	7.9	8.2	9.3	5.7
Measles.....	1.9	4.1	.9	4.3
Scarlet fever.....	2.0	1.4	2.6	4.9
Whooping cough.....	1.8	4.8	2.6	2.6
Diphtheria.....	9.7	9.0	10.1	18.0
Influenza.....	3.0	4.0	2.1	21.7
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	96.7	105.2	92.8	114.2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	87.6	94.1	85.5	103.6
Cancer.....	74.5	68.1	71.3	72.0
Diabetes mellitus.....	12.4	12.3	(1)	17.2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	48.3	47.5	51.2	62.9
Organic diseases of heart.....	92.7	104.8	100.5	126.7
Pneumonia (all forms).....	26.5	29.1	26.8	73.7
Other respiratory diseases.....	9.1	7.8	8.0	13.7
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	15.8	23.2	17.7	10.8
Bright's disease (chronic nephritis).....	57.9	58.3	58.7	70.3
Puerperal state.....	14.6	13.2	14.8	19.0
Suicides.....	7.7	5.8	8.5	7.5
Homicides.....	7.0	7.5	8.0	6.3
Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides).....	61.6	73.8	62.5	58.1
Traumatism by automobile.....	17.6	18.4	16.5	13.6
All other causes.....	150.9	182.3	194.0	173.3

¹ Not available.

Among the white persons of this group the death rate for all causes for the first nine months of 1923 was 8.5 per 1,000 as compared with 8.4 for the corresponding period of 1922 and 8.2 for the similar period of 1921. The death rate for the third quarter of 1923, 7.4 per 1,000, is stated to be the lowest mortality rate for this group ever recorded

by the company for any quarterly period. Rates for the third quarters of other years are given as follows: 1922, 7.5; 1921, 7.8; 1916, 10.7; and 1913, 10.9. In each year the third quarter has had the lowest mortality of any quarter of the year.

For the first nine months of 1923, 323 deaths from alcoholism were recorded, corresponding to a rate of 3 per 100,000, as compared with 202 deaths (a rate of 2 per 100,000) during the corresponding period of 1922, and with 293 deaths from this cause during the entire year 1922. Since January 1, 1922, 616 deaths from alcoholism have been reported in this group of persons, of which number 611 occurred in the United States and 5 in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

Death rates (annual basis) for principal causes of death per 100,000 lives exposed, for white and colored policyholders, first nine months of 1921, 1922, 1923.

[Industrial department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.]

Cause of death.	Death rate per 100,000 persons exposed.					
	White.			Colored.		
	Jan.- Sept., 1923.	Jan.- Sept., 1922.	Jan.- Sept., 1921.	Jan.- Sept., 1923.	Jan.- Sept., 1922.	Jan.- Sept., 1921.
All causes of death.....	848.3	842.8	820.6	1,469.9	1,397.9	1,353.5
Typhoid fever.....	4.2	4.4	5.4	10.2	10.2	12.4
Measles.....	10.3	5.1	4.2	9.1	2.0	1.0
Scarlet fever.....	5.0	5.5	8.3	1.2	.7	2.6
Whooping cough.....	4.6	2.6	4.3	8.2	3.6	7.7
Diphtheria and croup.....	15.4	16.7	23.2	5.0	7.4	5.5
Influenza.....	32.6	22.5	8.1	69.2	47.4	18.8
Meningococcus meningitis.....	.7	.7	1.0	.4	.4	1.0
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	97.3	101.0	101.9	252.5	254.4	278.7
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....	88.7	91.3	91.1	230.5	234.5	254.1
Tuberculosis of the meninges, etc.....	4.2	4.4	5.2	6.1	5.4	6.5
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	4.5	5.3	5.7	15.9	14.5	18.2
Cancer.....	71.7	72.9	71.5	68.3	68.8	68.4
Diabetes.....	17.3	(¹)	(¹)	14.8	(¹)	(¹)
Cerebral hemorrhage; apoplexy.....	57.2	59.8	57.2	96.7	95.2	88.5
Organic diseases of the heart.....	121.4	122.9	109.7	206.7	193.4	172.0
Total respiratory diseases.....	87.7	86.0	79.4	170.7	145.2	129.1
Bronchitis.....	5.2	5.6	5.3	9.5	11.4	10.6
Bronchopneumonia.....	27.4	27.1	24.1	40.1	35.8	32.0
Pneumonia, lobar and undefined.....	47.4	45.7	41.9	109.1	86.7	74.5
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	7.7	7.6	8.1	11.9	11.3	11.0
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	10.0	10.8	16.0	12.7	13.8	15.2
Under 2 years.....	4.6	5.1	6.6	4.1	3.8	3.9
2 years and over.....	5.5	5.7	9.4	8.6	10.0	11.3
Acute nephritis.....	4.7	5.3	5.3	14.6	17.2	17.1
Chronic nephritis.....	64.9	64.6	62.8	114.5	118.5	109.4
Total puerperal state.....	17.7	18.7	19.6	23.6	27.0	27.7
Puerperal septicemia.....	6.6	7.0	8.7	9.7	12.1	11.9
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	4.1	4.6	4.5	5.7	6.0	7.8
Other diseases of puerperal state.....	7.0	7.0	6.4	8.2	8.9	8.0
Total external causes.....	72.3	69.2	69.8	111.4	94.1	99.7
Suicides.....	8.0	8.3	8.0	5.2	5.0	5.4
Homicides.....	3.4	3.6	3.5	32.1	26.0	27.8
Accidental and unspecified violence.....	60.8	57.2	58.2	74.0	63.1	66.4
Accidental drowning.....	8.0	8.5	9.9	7.1	10.1	11.4
Automobile accidents.....	14.3	13.2	11.9	11.9	7.8	8.5
All other and ill-defined causes of death.....	153.1	174.1	172.7	280.1	298.5	297.8

¹ Not available.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 3, 1923.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended Nov. 3, 1923, and corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, Nov. 6, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended Nov. 3, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.
Policies in force.....	55,446,980	51,100,523
Number of death claims.....	9,004	8,367
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	8.5	8.5

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Nov. 3, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, Nov. 6, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

City.	Week ended Nov. 3, 1923.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corre- sponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mortal- ity rate, week ended Nov. 3 1923. ²
	Total deaths.	Death rate. ¹		Week ended Nov. 3, 1923.	Corre- sponding week, 1922.	
Total.....	6,649	11.8	12.2	862	846	.....
Akron, Ohio.....	36	9.0	10.5	4	2	47
Albany, N. Y. ³	33	14.7	14.4	4	3	88
Atlanta, Ga. ³	70	16.4	14.5	7	4	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	197	13.3	15.5	28	29	82
Birmingham, Ala.....	51	13.6	18.3	1	8	.....
Boston, Mass.....	204	13.8	15.2	23	39	66
Bridgeport, Conn.....	20	7.3	9.8	4	2	55
Buffalo, N. Y.....	127	12.3	11.1	11	15	46
Cambridge, Mass.....	23	10.8	17.4	2	4	36
Camden, N. J. ³	35	14.7	10.7	9	8	149
Chicago, Ill. ³	573	10.4	10.1	85	71	76
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	113	14.5	14.3	9	9	59
Cleveland, Ohio. ³	158	9.3	10.3	24	25	66
Columbus, Ohio.....	67	13.4	13.4	8	5	83
Dallas, Tex.....	34	10.0	11.5	3	6	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	33	10.4	11.6	5	6	82
Denver, Colo.....	67	12.8	19.1	5	7	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	26	9.6	.....	5	.....	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	247	12.9	10.8	46	49	92
Duluth, Minn.....	12	5.9	.....	2	.....	46
Erie, Pa.....	24	11.1	6.2	6	0	122
Fall River, Mass. ³	24	10.3	11.7	4	7	57
Flint, Mich.....	14	6.2	.....	3	.....	60
Fort Worth, Tex.....	29	10.5	7.7	4	0	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	34	12.1	12.7	3	1	47
Houston, Tex.....	29	9.8	11.5	1	7	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	67	10.2	13.2	8	15	62
Jacksonville, Fla.....	32	16.7	17.1	4	4	.....
Jersey City, N. J.....	79	13.3	14.1	9	16	60
Kansas City, Kans.....	35	15.8	10.1	3	3	69
Kansas City, Mo.....	97	14.4	15.5	12	16	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.....	206	16.1	15.3	21	22	79
Louisville, Ky.....	71	14.4	15.2	9	11	97
Lowell, Mass.....	27	12.2	15.0	2	4	35
Lynn, Mass.....	19	9.6	.....	1	.....	26
Memphis, Tenn.....	52	15.9	19.6	8	4	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	68	7.3	7.4	10	6	50
Minneapolis, Minn.....	79	10.1	11.6	9	12	49
Nashville, Tenn. ²	43	18.5	18.6	3	7	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	20	8.0	11.0	4	3	62
New Haven, Conn.....	39	11.8	11.4	5	1	65
New Orleans, La.....	155	20.0	19.3	16	20	.....
New York, N. Y.....	1,136	10.0	10.4	133	151	53
Bronx Borough.....	137	8.5	8.2	8	13	28
Brooklyn Borough.....	387	9.4	8.8	46	41	49

¹ Annual rate per 1,000 population.

² Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1922. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

³ Deaths for week ended Friday, Nov. 2, 1923.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended Nov. 3, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922—Continued.

City.	Week ended Nov. 3, 1923.		Annual death rate per 1,000, corre- sponding week, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mor- tality rate, week ended Nov. 3 1923.
	Total deaths.	Death rate.		Week ended Nov. 3, 1923.	Corre- sponding week, 1922.	
New York, N. Y.—Continued.						
Manhattan Borough.....	496	11.4	12.8	68	85	66
Queens Borough.....	92	9.0	9.0	8	10	43
Richmond Borough.....	24	9.8	12.6	3	2	55
Newark, N. J.....	77	9.2	8.9	8	6	38
Norfolk, Va.....	26	8.5	9.6	4	0	71
Oakland, Calif.....	50	10.9	11.6	8	6	103
Omaha, Nebr.....	34	8.7	15.3	4	7	43
Paterson, N. J.....	28	10.5	13.2	2	4	32
Philadelphia, Pa.....	504	13.7	13.6	80	73	104
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	179	15.2	15.0	29	24	101
Portland, Oreg.....	61	11.6	12.8	3	2	30
Providence, R. I.....	62	13.3	14.7	12	11	98
Richmond, Va.....	49	14.1	15.5	6	6	74
Rochester, N. Y.....	76	12.5	10.9	9	9	71
St. Louis, Mo.....	193	12.5	13.8	25	17	.....
St. Paul, Minn.....	56	12.1	10.4	3	6	28
Salt Lake City, Utah ¹	27	11.2	10.9	3	5	49
San Antonio, Tex.....	51	15.0	14.3	14	8	.....
San Francisco, Calif.....	135	13.1	11.4	7	9	42
Seattle, Wash.....	53	8.8	9.1	4	4	35
Spokane, Wash.....	25	12.5	10.5	2	4	44
Springfield, Mass.....	39	14.1	11.9	3	3	43
Syracuse, N. Y.....	56	15.8	9.8	0	4	117
Toledo, Ohio.....	57	11.1	12.6	8	8	81
Trenton, N. J.....	30	16.0	12.9	8	1	135
Utica, N. Y.....	16	8.1	.....	2	.....	42
Washington, D. C.....	128	15.3	13.3	26	15	149
Wilmington, Del.....	26	11.5	11.7	5	6	102
Worcester, Mass.....	48	13.0	13.6	10	5	114
Yonkers, N. Y.....	12	5.8	11.9	1	4	22
Youngstown, Ohio.....	35	13.8	10.2	4	6	54

¹ Deaths for week ended Friday, Nov. 2, 1923.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers.

Reports for Week Ended November 10, 1923.

ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Chicken pox.....	8	Anthrax—Petaluma.....	1
Diphtheria.....	57	Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Dysentery.....	5	San Francisco.....	2
Influenza.....	38	Fresno County.....	1
Malaria.....	86	Sacramento County.....	1
Measles.....	100	Diphtheria.....	188
Pellagra.....	13	Influenza.....	8
Pneumonia.....	51	Leprosy—Los Angeles.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	28	Lethargic encephalitis:	
Smallpox.....	4	Pasadena.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	24	South Pasadena.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	15	San Luis Obispo.....	1
Whooping cough.....	63	Measles.....	258
		Poliomyelitis:	
		Los Angeles.....	3
		Santa Barbara.....	1
		Los Angeles County.....	1
		Rabies in man—Los Angeles.....	1
		Scarlet fever.....	141
		Smallpox:	
		Los Angeles.....	47
		Los Angeles County.....	31
		Scattering.....	4
		Typhoid fever.....	17
		Typhus fever—Los Angeles.....	4
ARIZONA.		COLORADO.	
		(Exclusive of Denver.)	
Chicken pox.....	1	Chicken pox.....	43
Diphtheria.....	7	Diphtheria.....	52
Measles.....	19	Measles.....	79
Mumps.....	1	Mumps.....	14
Scarlet fever.....	19	Paratyphoid fever.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	10	Pneumonia.....	1
Whooping cough.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	59
		Tuberculosis.....	141
		Typhoid fever.....	14
		Whooping cough.....	16
ARKANSAS.			
Chicken pox.....	14		
Diphtheria.....	25		
Hookworm disease.....	3		
Influenza.....	101		
Malaria.....	134		
Measles.....	43		
Paratyphoid fever.....	1		
Pellagra.....	11		
Poliomyelitis.....	1		
Scarlet fever.....	16		
Smallpox.....	11		
Trachoma.....	1		
Tuberculosis.....	9		
Typhoid fever.....	22		
Whooping cough.....	54		

CONNECTICUT.

	Cases.
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	57
Diphtheria.....	66
Influenza.....	2
Lethargic encephalitis.....	2
Measles.....	110
Mumps.....	12
Pneumonia (lobar).....	18
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	68
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	26
Typhoid fever.....	7
Whooping cough.....	38

DELAWARE.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Forrest.....	1
Diphtheria—Wilmington.....	8
Measles.....	5
Scarlet fever:	
Wilmington.....	15
Scattering.....	16
Tuberculosis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	5
Whooping cough—Wilmington.....	8

FLORIDA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Diphtheria.....	18
Influenza.....	5
Malaria.....	77
Pneumonia.....	28
Scarlet fever.....	1
Trachoma.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	22

GEORGIA.

Chicken pox.....	3
Dengue.....	1
Diphtheria.....	43
German measles.....	2
Hookworm disease.....	3
Influenza.....	4
Malaria.....	12
Measles.....	186
Mumps.....	7
Pneumonia.....	29
Scarlet fever.....	25
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox.....	29
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	21
Typhoid fever.....	16
Whooping cough.....	40

ILLINOIS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Cook County.....	2
Montgomery County.....	2
Diphtheria:	
Cook County.....	199
McHenry County.....	12
St. Clair County.....	9
Scattering.....	101
Influenza.....	25
Lethargic encephalitis—Macoupin County.....	1
Measles.....	231
Pneumonia.....	101

ILLINOIS—continued.

Poliomyelitis:	Cases.
Champaign County.....	2
Macoupin County.....	1
Mason County.....	1
Hike County.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Cook County.....	91
Jo Daviess County.....	9
La Salle County.....	9
McLean County.....	10
Macon County.....	10
Sangamon County.....	9
Scattering.....	113
Smallpox.....	4
Tuberculosis.....	230
Typhoid fever:	
Cook County.....	21
Scattering.....	45
Whooping cough.....	119

INDIANA.

Cerebrospinal meningitis—Floyd County.....	1
Diphtheria.....	158
Measles.....	105
Pneumonia.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	82
Smallpox.....	27
Tuberculosis.....	47
Typhoid fever.....	12

IOWA.

Diphtheria.....	54
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	69
Smallpox.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	4

KANSAS.

Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	2
Chicken pox.....	63
Diphtheria.....	169
German measles.....	1
Influenza.....	3
Measles.....	151
Mumps.....	61
Pneumonia.....	18
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	130
Septic sore throat.....	1
Smallpox.....	7
Tuberculosis.....	43
Typhoid fever.....	25
Whooping cough.....	89

LOUISIANA.

Dengue.....	3
Diphtheria.....	46
Hookworm disease.....	16
Influenza.....	7
Malaria.....	13
Measles.....	107
Pneumonia.....	26
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	8
Smallpox.....	8
Tuberculosis.....	21
Typhoid fever.....	4

NEW JERSEY—continued.

	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	118
Influenza.....	11
Measles.....	141
Pneumonia.....	75
Poliomyelitis.....	10
Scarlet fever.....	74
Typhoid fever.....	25
Whooping cough.....	61

NEW MEXICO.

Chicken pox.....	11
Diphtheria.....	12
Measles.....	9
Pneumonia.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	7
Septic sore throat.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	9
Whooping cough.....	1

NEW YORK.

(Exclusive of New York City.)

Diphtheria.....	279
Influenza.....	9
Measles.....	551
Pneumonia.....	155
Poliomyelitis.....	12
Scarlet fever.....	280
Septic sore throat.....	30
Smallpox.....	1
Trachoma.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	30
Whooping cough.....	220

NORTH CAROLINA.

Chicken pox.....	94
Diphtheria.....	267
Measles.....	242
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	125
Septic sore throat.....	3
Smallpox.....	47
Typhoid fever.....	22
Whooping cough.....	260

OREGON.

Chicken pox.....	29
Diphtheria:	
Portland.....	25
Salem.....	10
Marion County.....	14
Scattering.....	11
Measles.....	283
Mumps.....	2
Pneumonia.....	19
Scarlet fever.....	15
Smallpox:	
Portland.....	15
Scattering.....	9
Tuberculosis.....	7
Typhoid fever.....	2
Whooping cough.....	5

¹ Deaths.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	27
Diphtheria.....	18
Measles.....	71
Pneumonia.....	5
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	28
Smallpox.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	1
Whooping cough.....	12

TEXAS.

Chicken pox.....	2
Dengue.....	16
Diphtheria.....	43
Influenza.....	46
Measles.....	86
Mumps.....	12
Paratyphoid fever.....	1
Pellagra.....	3
Pneumonia.....	8
Scarlet fever.....	20
Tuberculosis.....	13
Typhoid fever.....	14
Whooping cough.....	10

VERMONT.

Chicken pox.....	44
Diphtheria.....	10
Measles.....	68
Mumps.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	8
Smallpox.....	16
Whooping cough.....	118

VIRGINIA.

Smallpox:	
Fairfax County.....	1
Franklin County.....	15

WASHINGTON.

Chicken pox.....	54
Diphtheria.....	30
Measles:	
Stevens County.....	33
Seattle.....	15
Spokane.....	70
Yakima.....	31
Scattering.....	23
Mumps.....	10
Poliomyelitis—Seattle.....	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever—St. John.....	1
Scarlet fever:	
Snohomish County.....	12
Seattle.....	18
Spokane.....	13
Scattering.....	26
Tuberculosis.....	38
Typhoid fever:	
Clayton.....	10
Scattering.....	10
Whooping cough.....	17

WEST VIRGINIA.	
	Cases.
Diphtheria.....	18
Scarlet fever.....	23
Typhoid fever.....	8
WISCONSIN.	
Milwaukee:	
Chicken pox.....	54
Diphtheria.....	42
Measles.....	2
Pneumonia.....	4
Scarlet fever.....	28
Smallpox.....	3
Tuberculosis.....	19
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	47
Scattering:	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1
Chicken pox.....	108
Diphtheria.....	117
German measles.....	1

WISCONSIN—continued.	
	Cases.
Scattering—Continued.	
Influenza.....	10
Measles.....	190
Pneumonia.....	2
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	165
Smallpox.....	9
Tuberculosis.....	23
Typhoid fever.....	27
Whooping cough.....	137
WYOMING.	
Chicken pox.....	4
Diphtheria.....	1
Influenza.....	3
Measles.....	52
Pneumonia (lobar).....	1
Scarlet fever.....	5
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	9

Reports for Week Ended November 3, 1923.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
	Cases.
Chicken pox.....	15
Diphtheria.....	20
Influenza.....	1
Lethargic encephalitis.....	1
Measles.....	10
Poliomyelitis.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	21
Smallpox.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	32
Typhoid fever.....	5
Whooping cough.....	11
ILLINOIS.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis:	
Blue Island.....	1
Chicago.....	2
Diphtheria.....	293
Influenza.....	8
Lethargic encephalitis—Chicago.....	1
Measles.....	156
Pneumonia (all forms).....	173

ILLINOIS—continued.	
	Cases.
Poliomyelitis:	
Champaign County.....	1
Cook County.....	5
Vermilion County.....	1
Winnebago County.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	172
Smallpox.....	2
Tuberculosis (pulmonary).....	306
Typhoid fever.....	43
Whooping cough.....	140
NEBRASKA.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	6
Chicken pox.....	5
Diphtheria.....	32
Measles.....	51
Poliomyelitis.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	32
Typhoid fever.....	1
Whooping cough.....	1

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
<i>July, 1923.</i>										
Oklahoma.....		22	13	10	45			21	30	121
<i>August, 1923.</i>										
Delaware.....	1	8	3	7	7			35		24
Oklahoma.....	1	28	12	16	52	3	2	20	10	164
<i>September, 1923.</i>										
Colorado.....	1	193	1		59		5	62		103
Maine.....		33			128		12	53		27
Michigan.....		600		4	222		7	539	78	160
New Mexico.....		67	1		22	1	1	17		75
Oklahoma.....	1	33		8	5	1	1	45	6	48
<i>October, 1923.</i>										
Nebraska.....		98			77		18	171	10	
New Mexico.....		68	1	8	58	1	1	37		85
North Carolina.....	2	1,320			669			539	94	136

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923.

. ANTHRAX.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Georgia:		
La Grange.....		1
Pennsylvania:		
Philadelphia.....	1	

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Massachusetts:			
Eureka.....	0	1		Boston.....	2		1
San Francisco.....	0	1		Fall River.....	0	2	1
Stockton.....	0		1	New York:			
Georgia:				Buffalo.....	0	2	2
Rome.....	0	1		New York.....	4	2	1
Illinois:				Ohio:			
Blue Island.....	0	1	1	Cleveland.....	0	1	1
Chicago.....	1	2		Rhode Island:			
Maine:				Pawtucket.....	0	1	1
Lewiston.....	0	1					
Maryland:							
Baltimore.....	0	1	1				

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 2741; also Current State summaries, p. 2729, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2734.

INFLUENZA.

City.	Cases.		Deaths, week ended Oct. 27, 1923.	City.	Cases.		Deaths, week ended Oct. 27, 1923.
	Week ended Oct. 28, 1922.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.			Week ended Oct. 28, 1922.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.	
Alabama:				Massachusetts:			
Anniston.....		1		Boston.....	1		1
Birmingham.....		1	3	Everett.....	1		
California:				Greenfield.....	1		
Berkeley.....		1		Lawrence.....	2		
Eureka.....			1	Leominster.....		1	
Los Angeles.....	3	6		Northampton.....		1	1
Oakland.....	3			Pittsfield.....		1	1
Pasadena.....		1		Waltham.....		1	
Sacramento.....	1			Michigan:			
San Francisco.....	3	2		Detroit.....		1	
Colorado:				Flint.....		1	
Denver.....			2	Missouri:			
Connecticut:				Kansas City.....	2		
Fairfield.....	1			St. Louis.....	1		
New Britain.....	1			New Jersey:			
District of Columbia:				Bloomfield.....	1		
Washington.....	1			East Orange.....	1		
Florida:				Harrison.....		2	
Tampa.....	3			Newark.....	10		
Georgia:				Trenton.....	1		
Albany.....	1			West Hoboken.....		1	
Savannah.....			1	New York:			
Illinois:				New York.....	35	15	4
Alton.....			1	Saratoga Springs.....	2		
Chicago.....	12	4	2	Yonkers.....			1
Danville.....	1			Ohio:			
Decatur.....		1		Barberton.....			1
Freeport.....		1		Cincinnati.....			1
Springfield.....	1			Cleveland.....		1	
Indiana:				Youngstown.....			1
Mishawaka.....			1	Pennsylvania:			
Kansas:				Philadelphia.....	2		3
Kansas City.....	1			Pittsburgh.....			1
Louisiana:				Tennessee:			
Baton Rouge.....	1			Nashville.....			1
New Orleans.....	3			Texas:			
Maryland:				Dallas.....		1	1
Baltimore.....	6	1	1	Houston.....			1
Cumberland.....	1			West Virginia:			
				Huntington.....	1		

LEPROSY.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Pennsylvania:					
Philadelphia.....	1				

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

MALARIA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			Maryland:		
Anniston.....	1		Baltimore.....	1	
Birmingham.....	7		New York:		
Montgomery.....	3		New York.....	1	
Tuscaloosa.....	1		North Carolina:		
Arkansas:			Raleigh.....	1	
Little Rock.....	10		Pennsylvania:		
California:			Philadelphia.....	4	
Eureka.....	3		Tennessee:		
Florida:			Memphis.....	5	
St. Petersburg.....	3		Texas:		
Georgia:			Beaumont.....		1
Albany.....	1	1	Dallas.....	1	
Brunswick.....	2		Waco.....		1
Savannah.....	1	1	Virginia:		
Kentucky:			Norfolk.....	1	
Owensboro.....	1				
Louisiana:					
New Orleans.....	3				

MEASLES.

See p. 2741; also Current State summaries, p. 2729, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2734.

PELLAGRA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			South Carolina:		
Birmingham.....	1		Charleston.....		1
Michigan:			Columbia.....		1
Battle Creek.....	1		Texas:		
			Galveston.....		1

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Alabama:			Illinois:		
Anniston.....	1		Alton.....		1
Birmingham.....		8	Aurora.....		4
Mobile.....		1	Chicago.....	107	35
Montgomery.....		1	Cicero.....		2
Arizona:			Danville.....		1
Tucson.....		2	Decatur.....		2
California:			Evanston.....	1	
Berkeley.....	1		Freeport.....		1
Eureka.....		1	Kewanee.....		2
Long Beach.....		3	Oak Park.....	1	
Los Angeles.....	32	12	Pekin.....	1	
Oakland.....		2	Rockford.....		2
Pasadena.....		2	Springfield.....	4	3
Richmond.....		1	Indiana:		
Riverside.....		1	East Chicago.....		2
Sacramento.....		2	Fort Wayne.....		1
San Bernardino.....		2	Frankfort.....		1
San Diego.....	5	4	Gary.....		2
San Francisco.....	7	3	Huntington.....		1
Santa Ana.....	1		Indianapolis.....		5
Stockton.....		1	Muncie.....		2
Colorado:			New Castle.....		1
Denver.....	9		Terre Haute.....		1
Pueblo.....		2	Iowa:		
Connecticut:			Burlington.....	2	1
Hartford.....	4		Kansas:		
Milford.....	2		Coffeyville.....	1	
New Haven.....		2	Kansas City.....	2	
Waterbury.....		1	Topeka.....	3	
District of Columbia:			Kentucky:		
Washington.....		11	Covington.....		2
Georgia:			Louisville.....	11	8
Atlanta.....	10		Louisiana:		
Savannah.....	1		New Orleans.....		7

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)—Continued.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maine:			New York:		
Bath.....		1	Albany.....	4	
Biddeford.....		1	Buffalo.....	17	11
Lewiston.....	2		Cohoes.....		2
Portland.....		3	Ithaca.....		1
Sanford.....	2		Lackawanna.....		1
Maryland:			Lockport.....		1
Baltimore.....	22	19	Mount Vernon.....		1
Massachusetts:			New York.....	163	99
Adams.....		1	Newburgh.....	2	1
Boston.....	16	11	North Tonawanda.....	1	
Brockton.....	1		Olean.....	1	
Brookline.....	1		Peekskill.....	3	
Cambridge.....		1	Rochester.....	16	3
Chelsea.....	1		Rome.....	1	
Easthampton.....	1		Schenectady.....	4	1
Everett.....		1	Syracuse.....		5
Fall River.....			Troy.....		
Framingham.....	1		White Plains.....	4	2
Holyoke.....	2		Yonkers.....		1
Lowell.....		4	North Carolina:		
Lynn.....		1	Raleigh.....		2
Malden.....	1		Winston-Salem.....		1
Medford.....		1	North Dakota:		
Natick.....	1		Fargo.....		2
New Bedford.....		4	Ohio:		
Newburyport.....		1	Akron.....	5	
Pittsfield.....	1		Barberton.....		1
Somerville.....	4		Bellaire.....		1
Springfield.....		1	Cambridge.....		1
Waltham.....	3	1	Chillicothe.....		1
Michigan:			Cincinnati.....	6	3
Ann Arbor.....	1		Cleveland.....	25	11
Battle Creek.....	3	2	Columbus.....		6
Benton Harbor.....	2	1	Dayton.....	1	
Detroit.....	37	20	Hamilton.....		2
Flint.....	2		Lima.....	1	
Grand Rapids.....	5	1	Norwood.....		1
Hamtramck.....		1	Piqua.....		1
Highland Park.....	3		Springfield.....		3
Jackson.....	1		Toledo.....		5
Kalamazoo.....		2	Youngstown.....		5
Pontiac.....	3		Oregon:		
Port Huron.....	2		Portland.....		4
Sault Ste. Marie.....		1	Pennsylvania:		
Minnesota:			Philadelphia.....	47	28
Duluth.....	2	1	Pittsburgh.....		41
Hibbing.....	1		Rhode Island:		
Minneapolis.....		5	Newport.....		2
St. Paul.....		3	Pawtucket.....		3
Missouri:			Providence.....		6
Independence.....	1		Tennessee:		
Kansas City.....		10	Memphis.....		9
St. Joseph.....		2	Nashville.....		4
Springfield.....		1	Texas:		
Montana:			Dallas.....	4	2
Great Falls.....		2	El Paso.....		1
Helena.....		1	Fort Worth.....		2
Missoula.....		1	Galveston.....		1
Nebraska:			Houston.....		3
Lincoln.....		2	San Antonio.....		5
Omaha.....		7	Waco.....		1
New Hampshire:			Utah:		
Berlin.....		1	Salt Lake City.....		3
Concord.....		1	Virginia:		
Manchester.....		2	Norfolk.....		1
New Jersey:			Portsmouth.....		1
Atlantic City.....		1	Richmond.....		4
Camden.....		5	Roanoke.....		1
East Orange.....	1		West Virginia:		
Elizabeth.....		1	Charleston.....		2
Harrison.....		1	Huntington.....		4
Hoboken.....		3	Wheeling.....		2
Montclair.....	3	1	Wisconsin:		
Orange.....	1		Janesville.....		1
Passaic.....		2	Kenosha.....		2
Patterson.....	1		Madison.....		1
Phillipsburg.....		1	Milwaukee.....		14
Trenton.....	3	1	Oshkosh.....		1
West Hoboken.....		1	Racine.....		1
West Orange.....		1	Sheboygan.....		1
			Superior.....		2

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Michigan:			
Berkeley.....	0	1		Detroit.....	0		1
Long Beach.....	0	1		Flint.....	0	1	
Los Angeles.....	0	5		Minnesota:			
Sacramento.....	0	1		St. Paul.....	0	1	
Stockton.....	0	1		New Jersey:			
Connecticut:				Clifton.....	0	1	
Hartford.....	0	1		East Orange.....	0	1	
New Haven.....	0	1		Elizabeth.....	0	1	
Waterbury.....	0	1		Hackensack.....	0	1	
District of Columbia:				Trenton.....	0	1	
Washington.....	0	1		New York:			
Illinois:				Ithaca.....	0	1	
Chicago.....	4	6	1	New York.....	6	13	
Cicero.....	0	1		Ohio:			
Danville.....	0	2		Cincinnati.....	0	1	
Iowa:				Columbus.....	0	1	1
Waterloo.....	0	1		Pennsylvania:			
Louisiana:				Bristol.....		1	
New Orleans.....	0	1		Philadelphia.....	1	1	
Massachusetts:				Pittsburgh.....	0	1	
Boston.....	1	1					
Lowell.....	0	3					

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City.	Cases.	City.	Cases.
California:		Missouri:	
Los Angeles.....	9	Kansas City.....	1
Riverside.....	4	New Jersey:	
Georgia:		Bloomfield.....	1
Savannah.....	1	East Orange.....	2
Massachusetts:		Montclair.....	1
Methuen.....	2		
Natick.....	1		

RABIES IN MAN.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York:		
New York.....	1	1

SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 2741; also Current State summaries, p. 2729, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 2734.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.		City.	Median for previous years.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
California:				Missouri:			
Long Beach.....	0	2	.....	St. Louis.....	0	1	.....
Los Angeles.....	1	44	.....	North Carolina:			
District of Columbia:				Raleigh.....	0	5	.....
Washington.....	0	2	.....	Ohio:			
Georgia:				Middletown.....	0	1	.....
Atlanta.....	1	13	.....	Youngstown.....	0	4	.....
Illinois:				Zanesville.....	0	2	.....
Chicago.....	1	1	.....	Oregon:			
Rockford.....	0	1	.....	Portland.....	3	4	.....
Indiana:				Pennsylvania:			
Gary.....	0	2	.....	Philadelphia.....	0	2	.....
Indianapolis.....	1	1	.....	Pittsburgh.....	0	1	.....
Kokomo.....	0	1	.....	Tennessee:			
Michigan City.....	.....	3	.....	Chattanooga.....	0	3	.....
Muncie.....	0	4	.....	Texas:			
Iowa:				San Antonio.....	.....	1	.....
Clinton.....	0	5	.....	Virginia:			
Kansas:				Roanoke.....	0	1	.....
Topeka.....	0	1	.....	Washington:			
Michigan:				Seattle.....	1	3	.....
Detroit.....	1	9	.....	Spokane.....	7	4	.....
Grand Rapids.....	0	2	.....	Tocoma.....	0	9	.....
Holland Park.....	0	6	.....	Wisconsin:			
Holland.....	0	5	.....	Fond du Lac.....	0	1	.....
Jackson.....	0	8	.....	Milwaukee.....	2	10	.....
Minnesota:				Racine.....	0	2	.....
Duluth.....	0	1	.....	Superior.....	1	2	.....
St. Paul.....	3	36	.....			

TETANUS.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:			New York:		
Birmingham.....	.....	1	Cohoes.....	1	.....
California:			Niagara Falls.....	1	.....
Stockton.....	1	.....	Pennsylvania:		
Florida:			Philadelphia.....	2	2
St. Petersburg.....	1	.....	Rhode Island:		
Massachusetts:			Providence.....	1	1
Boston.....	1	.....	Texas:		
Michigan:			San Antonio.....	.....	1
Detroit.....	1	.....	Virginia:		
Missouri:			Roanoke.....	.....	1
St. Louis.....	2	.....		
Nebraska:					
Omaha.....	1	1			

TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 2741; also Current State summaries, p. 2729.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.		City.	Median for pre- vious years.	Week ended Oct. 27, 1923.	
		Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:				New Jersey:			
Mobile.....	0	1	.....	Camden.....	2	3	.....
Arkansas:				Elizabeth.....	0	1	.....
Fort Smith.....	1	1	.....	Hoboken.....	0	1	.....
Little Rock.....	1	5	.....	Jersey City.....	0	2	.....
North Little Rock.....	0	2	.....	Trenton.....	0	1	1
California:				New York:			
Long Beach.....	1	1	.....	Albany.....	0	5	.....
Los Angeles.....	3	4	1	Auburn.....	0	1	.....
Sacramento.....	1	4	1	Buffalo.....	3	1	.....
San Francisco.....	3	1	.....	New York.....	30	10	6
Colorado:				North Tonawanda.....	1	1	.....
Denver.....	2	2	.....	Rochester.....	1	.....	1
Trinidad.....	0	1	.....	Syracuse.....	1	2	.....
Connecticut:				North Carolina:			
New Haven.....	2	.....	1	Greensboro.....	0	1	.....
District of Columbia:				Raleigh.....	0	1	.....
Washington.....	6	2	1	Ohio:			
Georgia:				Cincinnati.....	0	.....	1
Atlanta.....	1	1	.....	Cleveland.....	3	2	.....
Macon.....	0	4	.....	Columbus.....	2	4	.....
Savannah.....	1	1	.....	Dayton.....	0	1	.....
Illinois:				Lorain.....	0	1	.....
Chicago.....	9	10	.....	Martins Ferry.....	0	1	.....
Peoria.....	0	4	.....	New Philadelphia.....	0	2	.....
Rockford.....	0	1	.....	Sandusky.....	0	1	.....
Indiana:				Toledo.....	3	.....	1
Huntington.....	0	1	1	Youngstown.....	0	.....	1
Indianapolis.....	1	2	.....	Oregon:			
Terre Haute.....	0	1	.....	Portland.....	1	.....	1
Kansas:				Pennsylvania:			
Coffeyville.....	0	1	.....	Allentown.....	1	1	.....
Ft. Scott.....	0	2	.....	Ambridge.....	0	1	.....
Kansas City.....	0	2	.....	Beaver Falls.....	0	1	.....
Topeka.....	0	1	.....	Canonsburg.....	1	1	.....
Wichita.....	1	2	1	Honestead.....	0	1	.....
Kentucky:				Johnstown.....	0	1	.....
Louisville.....	2	1	.....	Lancaster.....	0	1	.....
Owensboro.....	2	1	.....	Lebanon.....	0	1	.....
Paducah.....	0	1	.....	Philadelphia.....	6	14	1
Louisiana:				Pittsburgh.....	2	2	2
New Orleans.....	5	4	.....	Scranton.....	0	1	.....
Maryland:				Uniontown.....	0	1	.....
Baltimore.....	9	4	.....	York.....	0	2	.....
Cumberland.....	0	1	.....	South Carolina:			
Massachusetts:				Charleston.....	1	1	.....
Boston.....	4	4	1	Tennessee:			
Chelsea.....	0	1	.....	Knoxville.....	0	2	.....
Frammingham.....	0	2	1	Memphis.....	2	2	.....
North Adams.....	0	1	1	Nashville.....	3	1	1
Pittsfield.....	0	1	.....	Texas:			
Springfield.....	0	1	.....	Houston.....	0	2	1
Taunton.....	0	3	.....	Waco.....	0	2	.....
Wakefield.....	0	1	.....	Utah:			
Michigan:				Salt Lake City.....	2	2	1
Detroit.....	6	1	1	Virginia:			
Flint.....	1	1	.....	Norfolk.....	1	2	.....
Kalamazoo.....	0	1	.....	Petersburg.....	1	1	.....
Minnesota:				Roanoke.....	0	1	.....
Duluth.....	0	1	1	Washington:			
St. Paul.....	2	1	.....	Spokane.....	1	3	.....
Virginia.....	.....	1	.....	West Virginia:			
Missouri:				Charleston.....	0	1	.....
Independence.....	0	3	.....	Huntington.....	0	.....	1
Kansas City.....	2	1	2	Wheeling.....	0	11	2
St. Louis.....	5	2	.....	Wisconsin:			
Springfield.....	0	.....	1	Appleton.....	0	1	.....
Nebraska:				Milwaukee.....	1	1	.....
Omaha.....	0	1	.....			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:		
Birmingham.....	1	.....

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:										
Anniston.....	17,734	1					2			
Birmingham.....	178,806	64	13	1			7		4	6
Mobile.....	60,777	16	2							
Montgomery.....	43,464	14	4				3		1	1
Tuscaloosa.....	11,996		3		1		4		1	
Arizona:										
Tucson.....	20,292	13								8
Arkansas:										
Fort Smith.....	28,870		1				2			
Hot Springs.....	11,695		1							
Little Rock.....	65,142		1				2		6	
California:										
Alameda.....	28,806	6			6					
Bakersfield.....	18,638	10	3				2			
Berkeley.....	56,036	5	6		3				7	
Eureka.....	12,923	6			3					
Glendale.....	13,536	12								1
Long Beach.....	55,593	20	3				1			
Los Angeles.....	576,673	211	57	5	3		22		32	17
Oakland.....	216,261	48	15	4	3		13		16	2
Pasadena.....	45,354	19	6							3
Richmond.....	16,843	5	2							
Riverside.....	19,341	3			6		6		1	1
Sacramento.....	65,908		2	1	1				6	
San Bernardino.....	18,721	16								3
San Diego.....	74,683	30	3		1		3		7	2
San Francisco.....	506,676	120	35	3	112		18		34	10
Santa Ana.....	15,485	9	1				1			1
Santa Cruz.....	10,917	3					1			
Stockton.....	46,296	13	3				1			
Vallejo.....	21,107	1	1							
Colorado:										
Denver.....	256,491	78	31	1	2		5			9
Greeley.....	10,958	2								
Pueblo.....	43,050	16	5				1			2
Trinidad.....	10,906						1			
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport.....	143,555	28	3				7		1	2
Bristol.....	20,620	3								1
Fairfield (town).....	11,475	0							1	
Greenwich (town).....	22,123		1		2					
Hartford.....	138,636		3				1		4	2
Manchester (town).....	18,370	3								
Milford (town).....	10,193	3			1					
New Haven.....	162,537	33	2		1		9			
New London.....	25,688	4	1		1					
Waterbury.....	91,715	14	9				9		3	
District of Columbia:										
Washington.....	437,571	103	17	4	3		17		24	8
Florida:										
St. Petersburg.....	14,237	10	1		2					3
Tampa.....	51,608	9								
Georgia:										
Atlanta.....	200,616	83	13		8		5		4	5
Brunswick.....	14,413	2								
Lagrange.....	17,038		1							
Macon.....	52,995								4	
Rome.....	13,252		3		2		2			
Savannah.....	83,252	31	3						2	2
Idaho:										
Boise.....	21,393	4					1			

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois:										
Alton.....	24,682	9	1							1
Aurora.....	36,397	13	7	1			2		2	1
Bloomington.....	28,725	5	1				2			
Blue Island.....	11,424	4	3		1					
Chicago.....	2,701,705	528	116	8	18		40	2	249	31
Cicero.....	44,995	7	2				2		2	
Danville.....	33,776	9	1		1		1			
Decatur.....	43,818	9	1				5			
East St. Louis.....	66,767	17	3				2		1	1
Elgin.....	27,454	3					4			
Evanston.....	37,234	12	2				1		1	
Forest Park.....	10,768	3								
Freeport.....	19,669	4	1							1
Jacksonville.....	15,713	12					1		2	3
Kankakee.....	16,753	7			1					
Mattoon.....	13,552		1				1			
Oak Park.....	39,858	13	4						1	
Peoria.....	76,121	17					2			
Quincy.....	35,978	8	1							
Rock Island.....	35,177	10	1							
Rockford.....	65,651	18	2				1			
Springfield.....	59,183	23					1		1	1
Urbana.....	10,244	1	2							
Indiana:										
Anderson.....	29,767	10	3				2			
Crawfordsville.....	10,139	3	2						1	
East Chicago.....	35,967	8	1		1		1			
Elwood.....	10,790	1			8					
Fort Wayne.....	86,549	15	12	1			3			2
Frankfort.....	11,585	3								2
Gary.....	55,378	14	11				4			2
Hammond.....	36,004	5					2			1
Huntington.....	14,000	4								
Indianapolis.....	314,194	94	35	2	2		1		4	4
Kokomo.....	30,067	7	7	1	1					1
La Fayette.....	22,486	5								
Logansport.....	21,626	5	3							
Michigan City.....	19,457	4	1							
Mishawaka.....	15,195	11					2			
Muncie.....	36,524	7			1					
Newcastle.....	14,458	4	1							
South Bend.....	70,983	8	5				3			
Terre Haute.....	66,083	15	3				3			
Iowa:										
Burlington.....	24,057	13	1							
Cedar Rapids.....	45,566		2				8			
Clinton.....	24,151		4							
Council Bluffs.....	36,162	1	3							
Davenport.....	56,727	2	8	2	17					
Des Moines.....	126,468		10				7			
Marshalltown.....	15,731						2			
Muscatine.....	16,068	2								
Ottumwa.....	23,003		8	1			2			
Sioux City.....	71,227		8		45		1			
Waterloo.....	36,230		2				4			
Kansas:										
Atchison.....	12,630		1		21		4			
Coffeyville.....	13,452	3								
Fort Scott.....	10,693	2								
Kansas City.....	101,177		4				4		6	
Lawrence.....	12,456	1								
Topeka.....	50,022	9	1		1		3			
Wichita.....	72,217	26	4				1			3
Kentucky:										
Covington.....	57,121	18	4	2	5		6		2	
Henderson.....	12,169	4	2				3			2
Lexington.....	41,534	12	5		1		1			
Louisville.....	234,891	71	8		2		7		10	1
Owensboro.....	17,424		1						2	
Louisiana:										
New Orleans.....	387,219	116	18	1	10		3		18	14

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Maine:										
Auburn.....	16,985	1								
Bath.....	14,731	3	1							
Biddeford.....	18,008	7			3		1			
Lewiston.....	31,791	11							1	
Portland.....	69,272	25	8							
Sanford (town).....	10,691	4	1				3			
Waterville.....	13,351	2			1					
Maryland:										
Baltimore.....	733,826	224	30	1	7		22	1	42	25
Cumberland.....	29,837	10	1						3	
Frederick.....	11,066	5	6							
Massachusetts:										
Adams (town).....	12,967	3							1	
Amesbury (town).....	10,036	2								
Arlington (town).....	18,665	2					2			
Attleboro.....	19,731	5								1
Belmont (town).....	10,749	2	1						2	
Beverly.....	22,551	4	1							
Boston.....	748,060	180	101	2	43		42		47	12
Braintree (town).....	10,580	5	1						1	
Brockton.....	66,254	10	3				1		5	
Brookline.....	37,748	12			3		3			
Cambridge.....	109,694	22	5				11		5	3
Chelsea.....	43,184	11					5			
Chicopee.....	36,214	5								1
Clinton.....	12,979	0							1	
Danvers.....	11,108						1			
Dedham.....	10,792	3								
Everett.....	40,120	4	1				2		2	
Fall River.....	120,485	27	2				3		5	4
Framingham.....	17,033	5			7				1	
Gardner.....	16,971	7	1							1
Greenfield.....	15,462	5								
Haverhill.....	53,884	10								
Holyoke.....	60,203	13	8						2	1
Leominster.....	19,744	5	3		1		2		2	1
Lowell.....	112,759	25		1	1		2		1	
Lynn.....	99,148	20	5		1		4		4	
Malden.....	49,103	7	1		1		9		1	
Medford.....	39,038	10	6						1	
Melrose.....	18,204	7					1		1	
Methuen.....	15,189	7	1		3				1	
Natick.....	10,907				1		2		1	
New Bedford.....	121,217	34	4						4	2
Newburyport.....	15,618	6								
Newton.....	46,054	7					2			
North Adams.....	22,282	7	1							
Northampton.....	21,951	6								
Peabody.....	19,532	3	5				1			
Pittsfield.....	41,763	7	4		11				1	
Plymouth.....	13,045	5								
Quincy.....	47,876	9	9		1				5	2
Salem.....	42,529	13	2		5		12			
Somerville.....	93,091	16	5				9		3	2
Southbridge.....	14,245	1			6		2			
Springfield.....	129,614	33	2	1	1		6		5	1
Taunton.....	37,137	14			1		1		1	
Wakefield.....	13,025	2			1		1			
Waltham.....	30,915	13	6						2	
Watertown.....	21,457	1	1		23		6			
Webster.....	13,258	2		1						
West Springfield.....	13,443	1								
Westfield.....	18,604	3							3	
Winchester.....	10,485	1					3			
Winthrop.....	15,455						4			
Woburn.....	16,574	2								
Michigan:										
Ann Arbor.....	19,516	4	1							
Battle Creek.....	36,164	2					4			
Benton Harbor.....	12,233		1							
Detroit.....	953,678	224	79	8	29		60	1	43	16
Flint.....	91,599	18	13		15		9		5	

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

DIPHtheria, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Michigan—Continued.										
Grand Rapids.....	137,634	17	13	1	3		8		4	
Hamtramck.....	48,615	11								
Highland Park.....	46,499	6					2	1		
Holland.....	12,183		3				1			
Jackson.....	48,374	14	1		1		3			
Kalamazoo.....	48,487	24	7				9		2	1
Marquette.....	12,718	4			105	1				
Muskegon.....	36,570	8	4				9			
Pontiac.....	34,273	7	6				5			
Port Huron.....	25,944	7	1							1
Sault Ste. Marie.....	12,096	3			14		1			
Minnesota:										
Duluth.....	98,917	22	3				11		2	1
Hibbing.....	15,089	2					10			
Minneapolis.....	380,582	88	28		2		44		24	5
St. Cloud.....	15,873		4				1			
St. Paul.....	234,698	52	34	1	6				10	3
Virginia.....	14,022		4				6			
Winona.....	19,143	2								
Missouri:										
Cape Girardeau.....	10,252	3	1							
Independence.....	11,686		3		3					
Joplin.....	29,902						2			
Kansas City.....	324,410	100	10	1	3		11		8	6
Saint Joseph.....	77,939	22	3				3			1
Saint Louis.....	772,897	200	35	1	4		42		41	6
Springfield.....	39,631	13								1
Montana:										
Anaconda.....	11,668	2			12		1			
Billings.....	15,100	2			3					
Great Falls.....	24,121	4					1			
Helena.....	12,037	2								
Missoula.....	12,668	3					3			
Nebraska:										
Lincoln.....	54,948	8	3		2		1			
Omaha.....	191,001	50	10	1	1		7			1
Nevada:										
Reno.....	12,016	6								1
New Hampshire:										
Berlin.....	16,104	7								1
Concord.....	22,167	10			41		1			1
Dover.....	13,029	1								
Manchester.....	78,384	26	1							1
New Jersey:										
Asbury Park.....	12,400	5								
Atlantic City.....	50,707	10	2	1						
Bayonne.....	76,754		2				1		12	
Bloomfield.....	22,019	4					1		1	
Camden.....	116,309	37	11				1		3	2
Clifton.....	26,470	1	2							
East Orange.....	50,710	4	2		1		2		1	1
Elizabeth.....	95,783		21	2	3			1	9	2
Englewood.....	11,627	3			1					
Garfield.....	19,381	0	2		1					
Hackensack.....	17,667	7	1				1		1	1
Harrison.....	15,721		1							
Hoboken.....	68,166	13					1		1	
Jersey City.....	298,103		11				2		18	
Kearny.....	26,724	5					3		2	
Long Branch.....	13,521	2					1			
Montclair.....	28,810	5								
Morristown.....	12,548	3	1				1	1		
Orange.....	33,268	5			3					
Passaic.....	63,841	16	10	1					1	
Paterson.....	135,875		5		17		1		2	
Perth Amboy.....	41,707	5	1		4				3	1
Phillipsburg.....	16,923	2								
Plainfield.....	27,700	3	1		16		1			
Summit.....	10,174	3	1				1		4	
Trenton.....	119,289	24	8		2		1		4	3
West Hoboken.....	40,074	3	2						1	
West New York.....	29,926	2			1		1		1	1
West Orange.....	15,573	3	1							

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Population Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New Mexico:										
Albuquerque.....	15,157	5								2
New York:										
Albany.....	113,344	15					12		3	
Amsterdam.....	33,524	4	17		1		2		1	
Auburn.....	36,192	9								1
Buffalo.....	506,775	107	24		4		34		21	6
Cohoes.....	22,987	6			19					
Geneva.....	14,648	3								
Hornell.....	15,025	1								
Hudson.....	11,745	3					1			
Ithaca.....	17,004	6			4					
Lackawanna.....	17,918	3	2				1			1
Little Falls.....	13,029	3								
Lockport.....	21,308	10	1		56		6	1		
Middletown.....	18,420						1		1	1
Mount Vernon.....	42,726	5	1						1	
New York.....	5,620,048	1,121	139	6	69		41		1,208	178
Newburgh.....	30,366	13					3		1	
Niagara Falls.....	50,760	11	11		1		2		4	
North Tonawanda.....	15,482	7	2				3			
Olean.....	20,506	9			1		4			
Peekskill.....	15,868	2								
Rochester.....	295,750	58	11	1			1		14	2
Rome.....	26,341	8			37					
Saratoga Springs.....	13,181	4	2							
Schenectady.....	88,723	22	16	2	16		4		7	1
Syracuse.....	171,717	42	17	2	24		8		7	2
Troy.....	72,013	14	2		36				2	
White Plains.....	21,031	2			1					
Yonkers.....	100,176	12	5							1
North Carolina:										
Durham.....	21,719	5	1				2		2	
Greensboro.....	43,525	11	7							
Raleigh.....	24,418	14	5		1		6			
Rocky Mount.....	12,742	5								1
Salisbury.....	13,884	4		1						
Wilmington.....	33,372	8	2				4			
Winston-Salem.....	48,395	17	8	1	18		10	1	5	1
North Dakota:										
Fargo.....	21,961	7			3		2			
Grand Forks.....	14,010						16			
Ohio:										
Akron.....	208,435	31	14				6		1	
Alliance.....	21,603	3	2							
Ashtabula.....	22,082	9					1			1
Barberton.....	18,811	3					1			
Bellaire.....	15,061	8	2				3	1		1
Bucyrus.....	10,425	0	1						1	
Cambridge.....	13,104	4	2				4			
Canton.....	87,091	19	12	1	2		4			1
Chillicothe.....	15,831	5	6				1			
Cincinnati.....	401,247	106	16	1	11		19		13	11
Cleveland.....	796,841	185	50	1	5		18		33	12
Columbus.....	237,031	68	17		1		10	1	4	4
Dayton.....	152,559	32	8				10		1	
East Cleveland.....	27,292	4	1							
East Youngstown.....	11,237	2								
Elyria.....	20,474	1								
Findlay.....	17,021	8	2				1			1
Fremont.....	12,468	3					2			
Hamilton.....	39,675	9					1			
Kenmore.....	12,683		2		1		1			
Lancaster.....	14,706	5					2		1	
Lima.....	41,326	12					2			1
Lorain.....	37,295		8				10	1		
Mansfield.....	27,824	2	2		1		2			
Martins Ferry.....	11,634	3								
Middletown.....	23,594	2	1				1			
New Philadelphia.....	10,718		1							
Newark.....	26,718	2	4							
Niles.....	13,080	3					3			
Norwood.....	24,966	4								

1 Pulmonary only.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ohio—Continued.										
Piqua.....	15,044	5								
Salem.....	10,305	1								
Sandusky.....	22,897	3					3			
Springfield.....	60,810	22	1				6		2	1
Steubenville.....	28,508	8	2				2		5	
Tiffin.....	14,375	3	1	1						
Toledo.....	243,164	67	28	1	2		19	1	1	4
Youngstown.....	132,358	39	39	1	2		26	5		2
Zanesville.....	29,569	2	1				2			
Oklahoma:										
Oklahoma.....	91,295	11	4		1		1			1
Tulsa.....	72,075	2	2				1			
Oregon:										
Portland.....	258,288	50	14	2			8		4	4
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown.....	73,502		3		1		4		1	
Altoona.....	60,331		1				2			
Ambridge.....	12,750		2				10			
Beaver Falls.....	12,802		1				2			
Berwick.....	12,181		1				1			
Bethlehem.....	50,358		5		1		1		1	
Braddock.....	20,879		5							
Butler.....	23,778						2			
Carlisle.....	10,916						1			
Carnegie.....	11,516		1				2			
Chambersburg.....	13,171						3			
Charleroi.....	11,516		2				3			
Chester.....	58,030		4							
Columbia.....	10,836		2				1			
Connellsville.....	13,804		2				2			
Donora.....	14,141		3				1			
Dubois.....	13,681		1							
Easton.....	33,813						3			
Erie.....	93,372		9		3		8		8	
Farrell.....	15,586		6				5			
Greensburg.....	15,033		1				2			
Harrisburg.....	75,917		2		1					
Hazleton.....	32,277		1		1				1	
Homestead.....	20,452		2		1					
Jeannette.....	10,627		1							
Johnstown.....	67,327		7				1			
Lancaster.....	53,150		1				1		2	
Lebanon.....	24,643		15				7			
McKee's Rocks.....	16,713		1							
McKeesport.....	46,781		1							
Monessen.....	18,179		3							
Mount Carmel.....	17,469		1							
New Castle.....	44,938		3						1	
New Kensington.....	11,987		1				1			
Norristown.....	32,319		3							
Oil City.....	21,274		1		1		2			
Olyphant.....	10,236								1	
Philadelphia.....	1,823,779	454	57	4	13		36	1	57	38
Phoenixville.....	10,484		1							
Pittsburgh.....	588,343	184	39	2	5		30	3	12	15
Pittston.....	18,497		1							
Plymouth.....	16,500		3							
Reading.....	107,784		1							
Seranton.....	137,783		5		1					
Sharon.....	21,747		10				2			
Shenandoah.....	24,726		1							
Steelton.....	13,428		2				1			
Sunbury.....	15,721						2			
Swissvale.....	10,908		4				2			
Uniontown.....	15,692		5		1					
Washington.....	21,480		4		11		4			
Wilkes-Barre.....	73,833		5							
Wilkesburg.....	24,403		2							
Williamsport.....	36,198		1		46					
Woodlawn.....	12,495		1							
York.....	47,512		2		1		1			
Rhode Island:										
Cranston.....	29,407	4					1			
Cumberland (town).....	10,077	6	1	1						
Newport.....	30,255	6	1							

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 27, 1923—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion Jan. 1, 1920.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rhode Island—Continued.										
Pawtucket.....	64,248	16	1				1			
Providence.....	237,595	60	11				12			5
South Carolina:										
Charleston.....	67,957	28	3						1	1
Columbia.....	37,524	22	3	1	4					1
Greenville.....	23,127	9	1							
South Dakota:										
Sioux Falls.....	25,202	3	2				2			
Tennessee:										
Chattanooga.....	57,895		7				2			
Knoxville.....	77,818		2		6		3		4	4
Memphis.....	162,351	55	10		1		4		9	6
Nashville.....	118,342	38	5				2		4	4
Texas:										
Amarillo.....	15,494	14					4			
Beaumont.....	40,422	9	4				6			
Corpus Christi.....	10,522	4								
Dallas.....	158,976	39	14		27		9		3	3
El Paso.....	77,560	23	2		1		1		7	6
Fort Worth.....	106,482	22	4				1		4	
Galveston.....	41,255	8	2							1
Houston.....	138,276	45	6	1			3			3
San Antonio.....	161,379	51	2							14
Waco.....	38,500	13								
Utah:										
Salt Lake City.....	118,110	33	2		1		1		1	1
Virginia:										
Alexandria.....	18,060	3					3			1
Charlottesville.....	10,688	2	1	1						
Lynchburg.....	30,070	10	3				1		2	1
Norfolk.....	113,777	9	9		4		1		1	3
Petersburg.....	31,012	4	2				2		1	1
Portsmouth.....	54,387	8							1	1
Richmond.....	171,667	54	18	3			13		5	2
Roanoke.....	50,842	12	6				2		1	
Washington:										
Bellingham.....	25,585		1							
Everett.....	27,644				1		1			
Seattle.....	315,312		14		30		9		31	
Spokane.....	104,437		3		59		14			
Tacoma.....	96,965		5		1		8			
Walla Walla.....	15,502		2							
Yakima.....	18,539				35					
West Virginia:										
Bluefield.....	15,282	7			1					1
Charleston.....	39,608	7	5				1			
Clarksburg.....	27,869	6					1			
Fairmont.....	17,851						2		1	
Huntington.....	59,177	16	2				2			1
Morgantown.....	12,127						1			
Parkersburg.....	20,050	9	1							
Wheeling.....	56,208	18	5		1		7			1
Wisconsin:										
Appleton.....	19,561	6					1			
Ashland.....	11,334	5	1				2			1
Beloit.....	21,284	2	1				7			
Eau Claire.....	20,906		1				1			
Fond du Lac.....	23,427	5					4		1	
Green Bay.....	31,017		6		14		13			
Janesville.....	18,293	7					5			
Kenosha.....	40,472	8	3		2		2			
La Crosse.....	30,421						2			
Madison.....	38,378	10	4						1	
Manitowoc.....	17,563		1						1	
Marinette.....	13,610		2		1					
Milwaukee.....	457,147	89	32	2	4		11		13	5
Oshkosh.....	33,162	10					1			
Racine.....	58,593	7	10				24			
Sheboygan.....	30,955	9		1			5			
Stevens Point.....	11,371		1				5			
Superior.....	39,671	8					4			1
Waukesha.....	12,558		1							
Wausau.....	18,661		4				2			
West Allis.....	13,745		2				2			

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Plague—Typhus Fever—Teneriffe.

Under date of November 6, 1923, plague and typhus fever were reported at Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Provinces.

Communicable diseases have been reported in Cuba as follows:

AUG. 21-31, 1923.

Province.	Disease.							
	Chicken pox.	Diph- theria.	Infantile tetanus.	Malaria.	Meas- les.	Para- typhoid fever.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.
Camaguey.....				16				6
Habana.....		1		47	3	2		34
Matanzas.....				2		1	1	6
Oriente.....	1			37		2		13
Pinar del Rio.....	2			3		1		17
Santa Clara.....		2		9		6		28
Total.....	3	3		114	3	12	1	104

SEPT. 1-10, 1923.

Camaguey.....		1		14		1		3
Habana.....		4		26	3	6		14
Matanzas.....		1				1		13
Oriente.....				45				17
Pinar del Rio.....				1		2		7
Santa Clara.....			1	5		4		25
Total.....		6	2	91	3	14		79

Malaria—Santiago.

During the month of October, 1923, 21 cases of malaria with 3 deaths were reported at Santiago, Cuba.

FRENCH GUIANA.

Smallpox (Reported as Alastrim).

The Journal Officiel of French Guiana, published under date of June 6, 1923, contains information relative to the incidence of smallpox (reported as alastrim) in that country and the sanitary measures, including obligatory sanitary passports, instituted to prevent the spread of the disease. It was stated that according to reports re-

ceived, "alastrim" was introduced into French Guiana by way of the Oyapoc, a frontier river between Brazil and French Guiana, during the second half of the year 1922. The first cases dated back approximately to November and December of that year at Cayenne.

IRAQ (MESOPOTAMIA).

Cholera—Bagdad—Basrah.

During the period September 3 to 17, 1923, 46 cases of cholera with 37 deaths were reported at Bagdad, and 133 cases with 115 deaths at Basrah, Iraq (Mesopotamia).

JAMAICA.

Smallpox (Reported as Alastrim).

During the week ended October 13, 1923, 22 cases of smallpox (reported as alastrim) were reported in the Island of Jamaica. Of these, 2 cases occurred in the Parish of Kingston.

Typhoid Fever—Kingston and Vicinity.

During the same period 8 cases of typhoid fever were reported at Kingston and 39 cases in the surrounding country.

MALTA.

Disease Prevalence—October 1-15, 1923.

During the period from October 1 to 15, 1923, disease prevalence in the Island of Malta was reported as follows: Influenza, 2 cases; malaria, 2 cases; pneumonia, 4 cases, including 1 case of bronchopneumonia; trachoma, 41 cases; undulant fever, 34 cases.

PERU.

Plague—September, 1923.

During the month of September, 1923, 12 cases of plague with 8 deaths were reported in Peru, occurring at localities on the coast. For distribution of occurrence according to locality, see page 2750.

RUMANIA.

Malaria—Kishineff.

During the month of August, 1923, 90 cases of malaria were reported in the district of Kishineff, Rumania.

TRINIDAD.

Typhoid Fever—Port of Spain.

Information dated October 20, 1923, shows the incidence of cases of typhoid fever at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, as follows: October 1-17, 1923, 39 cases as compared with 21 cases for the whole month in 1922. The cause of the increased prevalence was not determined.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Further Relative to Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.¹

Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis in the Union of South Africa has been further reported as follows: Week ended September 22, 1923, 30 cases, of which 27 were in natives, 2 in the colored or mixed population, and 1 in the white population.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the lists of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended November 16, 1923.^a

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 16-22.....		2	•
India:				Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1923: Cases, 2,098; deaths, 1,360
Calcutta.....	Sept. 16-29.....	14	13	
Madras.....	Sept. 23-29.....	3	2	
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad.....	Sept. 3-17.....	46	37	
Basrah.....	do.....	133	115	
Philippine Islands:				
Province—				
Viscaya.....	July 7-14.....	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 8-15.....	1		

PLAGUE.

Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe.....	Nov. 6.....			Present.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Sept. 16-29.....	7	8	Plague rats, 5.
China:				
Amoy.....	Sept. 16-29.....		3	
India:				Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1923: Cases, 1,029; deaths, 769.
Karachi.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 6.....	19	19	
Madras Presidency.....	Sept. 23-29.....	200	194	
Rangoon.....	do.....	20	19	
Java:				Aug. 1-31, 1923: Deaths, 507.
Province—				
Djakakarta.....	Aug. 1-31.....		2	
Kedoe.....	do.....		109	
Pekalongan.....	do.....		39	
Samarang.....	do.....		145	
Soerabaya.....	do.....		2	
Soerakarta.....	do.....		210	
Peru.....				Sept. 1-30, 1923: Cases, 12; deaths 8.
Locality—				
Callao.....	Sept. 1-30.....	2	1	
Canete.....	do.....	1	1	
Guadalupe.....	do.....			Present.
Huaura.....	do.....			Present on country estates.
Lima (city).....	do.....	8	5	
Lima (suburbs).....	do.....	1	1	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 2-16.....	2	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Sept. 16-22.....	1		
Syria:				
Beirut.....	Sept. 21-30.....	1		

^a From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

¹ Public Health Reports, Nov. 2, 1923, p. 2654.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended November 16, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	Sept. 16-29.....			Present.
Chungking.....	Sept. 9-29.....			Endemic.
Finland.....				Sept. 16-30, 1923: Cases, 1.
French Guiana.....				Nov., Dec., 1922: Present. June 6, 1923, present.
Cayenne.....	Nov.-Dec.....			Year 1922: Present.
India:				Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1923: Cases, 973; deaths, 238.
Karnachi.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 6.....	1		
Madras.....	Sept. 23-29.....	3		
Jamaica.....				Oct. 7-13, 1923: Cases, 22. (Reported as alastrim.)
Kingston.....	Oct. 7-13.....	2		
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 6.....	13		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Persia:				
Teheran.....	May 22-June 22.....		5	
Do.....	June 23-July 22.....		9	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Sept. 2-15.....	104	58	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province.....	Sept. 9-15.....			Outbreaks.
Orange Free State.....	do.....			Do.
Transvaal—				
Johannesburg.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	5	4	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Sept. 2-22.....			Paratyphus fever: Cases, 4.
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe.....	Nov. 6.....			Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	July 16-22.....	5	3	
Finland.....				Sept. 16-30, 1923: One case. Paratyphus, 22 cases.
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 6.....	7		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Persia:				
Teheran.....	June 22-July 22.....		1	
Rumania:				
Kishineff.....	August 1-31.....	10		In district.
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Province.....	Sept. 9-15.....			Outbreaks.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Canton.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 1....	1		
Foochow.....	July 29-Sept. 1....			Present.
Shanghai.....	Aug. 20-Sept. 2....	2	28	Cases, foreign; deaths, native.
Do.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 16....		12	Reported moderately prevalent Aug. 28.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 3-30.....	31	23	Apr. 15-June 30, 1923: Cases, 19,470; deaths, 14,608.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15....	129	75	July 1-Aug. 25, 1923: Cases, 14,532; deaths, 8,051.
Calcutta.....	May 6-June 30.....	371	300	
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 15....	198	152	
Madras.....	June 3-30.....	2		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1....	15	6	
Rangoon.....	May 13-June 30....	18	15	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25....	34	31	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks
Indo-China.....				Cet. 1-31, 1923: Cases, 92; deaths, 53. Preceding month: Cases 24; deaths, 14. October, 1921. Cases, 100; deaths, 61. Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1922: Cases, 161; deaths, 59 (native); European, 1 case.
City—				Including 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
Saigon.....	May 20-June 30....	12	11	Do.
Do.....	July 1-28.....	13	12	
Province—				
Annam.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31....	179	66	
Do.....	Feb. 1-28.....			Epidemic.
Cambodge.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 31....	47	27	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	51	33	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	19	8	
Tonkin.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31....	1		
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Basrah.....	Aug. 8-Sept. 4....	431	307	Aug. 21, 1923: Present. Port declared infected since Aug. 6, 1923.
Philippine Islands:				
City—				
Manila.....	June 10-16.....	2	1	Death in foreign case from Ching-kang, China.
Province—				
Bulacan.....	May 17-23.....	1		
Capiz.....	May 27-June 2....	1	1	
Cebu.....	Apr. 8-21.....	1	1	
Cotabato.....	Apr. 8-14.....	1	1	
Laguna.....	May 6-June 9.....	2	1	
Mindoro.....	Aug. 5-11.....	2	2	
Mountain.....	Mar. 25-31.....	1	1	
Ocidental Negros.....	July 22-28.....	1	1	
Pangasinan.....	June 24-30.....	2	2	
Russia (Soviet).....				Jan. 1-May 15, 1923: Cases, 10.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	May 13-June 30....	10	11	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1....	5	3	

PLAGUE.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	Aug. 11-20.....	2	1	Actual dates of occurrence, Aug. 16 and 17, 1923.
St. Eugene.....	Aug. 1-20.....	2	2	Locality 5 miles north of Algiers.
Australia:				
Sydney.....	June 30.....	1	1	
Azores:				
St. Michael Island.....	May 6-26.....	12	5	In one locality.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Sept. 2-15.....	3	2	
Porto Alegre.....				Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1923: Deaths, 19.
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Kisumu.....	June 10-16.....	2	1	
Do.....	Aug. 5-11.....		1	
Mombasa.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 15..	17	8	Plague rats, 6.
Kilindini Area.....	do.....			Plague rats, 12.
Tanganyika.....	May 6-June 2.....	3	3	Territory.
Do.....	July 5-21.....	20	12	
Uganda.....	Apr. 1-30.....	7	5	
Canary Islands:				
Las Palmas.....	June 7.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 6-June 30....	18	19	Plague rats, 38.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15....	53	49	Plague rats, 21. One plague infected cat.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 13-June 25.....	.....	10	Present. Reported as endemic.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15.....	.....	15	
Foochow.....	May 27-June 23.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 1.....	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	63	40	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	39	32	
Manchuria— Yakoshih.....	May 31.....	1	1	Station on Eastern Chinese Rail- way. Occurring in tarabagan (marmot) hunter. Bubonic.
Nanking.....	June 17-30.....	.....	.....	Rodent plague present.
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	.....	.....	Do.
Ecuador:				
Guamote.....	Aug. 1-15.....	9	2	Country district.
Guayaquil.....	.....	.....	.....	May 16-June 30, 1923: Rats ex- amined, 13,800; found infected, 39. July 1-Aug. 15, 1923: Rats examined, 13,450; found in- fected, 23. Aug. 16-30, 1923: Rats taken, 54,304; found in- fected, 66. (Number examined not reported.)
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	10	3	
Santa Ana (Manabi).....	July 16-Aug. 15.....	7	3	
Egypt.....				
Jan. 1-June 21, 1923: Cases, 1,051; deaths, 548. May 1-29: Cases, 345. Jan. 1-June 21, 1923: Cases, 1,069. Jan. 1-Oct. 4, 1923: Cases, 1,360; deaths, 652.				
City—				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 7-June 24.....	35	15	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 14.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	17	3	
Port Said.....	Jan. 7-June 24.....	24	12	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 13.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	30	5	
Suez.....	Mar. 2-June 15.....	12	7	May 1-29, 1923: Cases, 3.
Do.....	July 16-Aug. 30.....	11	1	
Province—				
Assiout.....	May 1-29.....	64	.....	Deaths not reported.
Benisouef.....	do.....	7	.....	Do.
Fayoum.....	do.....	14	.....	Do.
Garbieh.....	do.....	2	.....	Do.
Geizeh.....	do.....	3	.....	Do.
Girgeh.....	do.....	123	.....	Sept. 26: One case.
Keneh.....	do.....	22	.....	Deaths not reported.
Menoufieh.....	do.....	34	.....	Sept. 15: Cases, 1; deaths, 1.
Minieh.....	do.....	46	.....	Deaths not reported.
France:				
Paris.....	Aug. 13.....	1	.....	Published in Public Health Re- ports, Sept. 14, 1923, pp. 2189 and 2190.
Greece:				
Syra Island.....	Sept. 10.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hawaii:				
Hamakua.....	.....	.....	.....	Plague-infected rats: Pohakea, May 23, 1923, 1 rat; vicinity of Pacific Sugar Co. mill, June 2, 1 rat; Aug. 2, 1 rat at Hamakua Mill Co. plantation. Aug. 16, plague rat found at Kapulena.
Honokaa.....	Sept. 21.....	1	1	July 20, 1923: One plague rat; July 30, 2 plague rats; Honokaa Sugar Co. mill and Honokaa village.
India.....				
Bombay.....	Apr. 29-June 20.....	543	411	Apr. 29-June 23, 1923: Cases, 5,783; deaths, 4,481. July 1-14, 1923: Cases, 2,400; deaths, 1,550.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....	39	31	July 29-Aug. 25, 1923: Cases, 5,369; deaths, 3,282.
Calcutta.....	May 6-June 9.....	13	13	Plague rats, 5.
Do.....	Aug. 12-Sept. 15.....	2	2	
Karachi.....	May 13-June 30.....	110	85	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....	99	84	
Madras Presidency.....	May 13-June 30.....	254	141	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....	2,835	1,696	
Rangoon.....	May 6-June 30.....	260	229	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	289	252	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Indo-China.....				Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1922: Cases, 245; deaths, 237. Sept. 1-30, 1922: 70 cases, 68 deaths. Include 100 square kilometers of surrounding country.
City—				Do.
Saigon.....	June 24-30.....	5	5	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1	1	
Province—				
Annam.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	40	36	Preceding month, 15 deaths.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	47	39	
Cambodge.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	145	145	Preceding month, 51 deaths.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	152	152	
Cochin China.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	4	1	Preceding month, 4 cases, 2 deaths.
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	3	3	
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad.....	May 1-June 30.....	335	224	
Basrah.....	Aug. 8-Sept. 4.....	4	2	
Java.....				May 1-June 30, 1923: Deaths, 912. July 1-31, 1923: Deaths, 469.
Province—				
Djakakarta.....	June 1-30.....		5	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		2	
Kedoe.....	June 1-30.....		135	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		122	
Pekalongan.....	June 1-30.....		48	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		66	
Samarang.....	June 1-30.....		143	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		115	
Soerabaya.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Soerakarta.....	do.....		109	May 16, 1923: Epidemic in 5 districts.
Do.....	July 1-31.....		164	
Madagascar.....				Apr. 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 84; deaths, 81. July 1-Aug. 15, 1923: Cases, 11; deaths, 9.
Tananarive Province.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	60	57	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 15.....	5	4	
Tananarive town.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	24	24	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 15.....	6	5	
Mauritius Island.....				May 4-21, 1923: 2 cases.
Port Louis.....	May 4.....	1		
Mexico:				
Tampico.....				Apr. 15-21, 1923: 1 plague rat. Aug. 8, 1923: At Dona Cecelia, a suburb of Tampico, 1 plague-infected rat found. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 8, 1923, plague-infected rats found, 5.
Morocco:				
Larache (El Araish).....	Nov. 2.....			In Spanish zone. Present.
Melilla.....				Aug. 31-Sept. 6, 1923: Cases, 4. In garrison of Dar-Quebdani.
Palestine:				
Haifa.....	Sept. 18-24.....	1		
Jaifa.....	June 19-July 16.....	10	1	Bubonic and septicemic.
Peru.....				May 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 111; deaths, 68. July 1-Aug. 31, 1923: Cases, 31; deaths, 16.
Locality—				
Ayabaca.....	May 16-June 30.....	15	13	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	4	2	
Callao.....	May 1-June 30.....	5	3	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	2	1	
Canete.....	May 16-June 30.....	3	2	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	6	3	
Cerro Azul.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Chiclayo.....	May 1-June 30.....	9	2	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	6	4	
Cutervo.....	May 1-15.....	2	1	
Huancabamba.....	May 1-June 30.....	34	25	
Huacho.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Huaral.....	June 1-30.....	2	2	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	3	1	
Lima (city).....	May 1-31.....	17	8	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	6	3	
Lima (country).....	May 1-31.....	7	4	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	2	1	
Mollendo.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Reque.....	Aug. 1-31.....	1	1	
Salaverry.....	May 1-June 30.....	11	3	
Trujillo.....	do.....	2	3	
Russia.....				Jan. 1-May 15, 1923: Few cases in Far East regions.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	July 1-31.....	4	4	Reported to have come from port of Rufisque, Senegal.
Rufisque.....	Aug. 6.....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 29-June 30....	31	30	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25....	9	9	
Siberia.....				Sporadic cases of plague reported yearly in localities vicinity of stations Matsievskaya and Borzja, Transbaikai Railway.
Haramhor.....	May 6.....	1	1	Village in zone of endemic tarabagan (marmot) plague, Transbaikai region.
Station No. 83.....				Station on Transbaikai Railway. Marmot plague during recent years.
Soktu.....				Do.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 6-June 30....	6	8	
Do.....	July 22-Sept. 1....	3	3	
Syria:				
Beirut.....	May 12-June 20....	3		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 10....	6	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 22....		2	On Aug. 16, 1923, 2 cases reported.
On vessel:				
S. S. Crewe Hall.....	Oct. 15.....	1		At Catania, Italy. Patient embarked at Port Said, Egypt. Vessel left Vizagapatam, India, Aug. 29; at Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 12; Aden, Sept. 23; Port Sudan, Sept. 26; sailed for New York Oct. 15, 1923.

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 10....	3		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 27-June 2....		2	
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 30....	8	2	
Austria:				
Vienna.....	July 29-Aug. 4....	1		
Azores:				
St. Michael Island.....	July 15-21.....	7		Mild.
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	2	3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 22....	6		
Manaos.....				Year 1921: Cases, 2; year 1922, 1 case.
Pernambuco.....	May 6-June 16....	5		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1....	46	4	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 13-June 23....	25	3	
Do.....	July 15-Sept. 29....	41	10	
Rio Grande do Sul.....				Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1923: Present with some mortality.
British East Africa:				
Kenya—				
Mombasa.....	May 20-26.....	1		From vessel from Bombay.
Tanganyika.....	Apr. 20-June 9....	3		Territory.
Do.....	July 1-28.....	27	6	Do
Uganda—				
Entebbe.....	Apr. 1-30.....	4		
Zanzibar.....				July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 7; deaths, 3.
Canada:				
Alberta—				
Calgary.....	May 27-June 2....	1		Infection from Deer Lodge, Mont.
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	May 27-June 30....	33	1	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15....	15	1	
Victoria.....	Aug. 5-25.....	2		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada—Continued.				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 3-30.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-Oct. 20.....	5		
New Brunswick—				
Kent County.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Ontario.....				June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 13. July
London.....	July 15-21.....	1		1-Sept. 30, 1923: Cases, 48.
Toronto.....	June 24-30.....	3		
Do.....	July 15-21.....	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	June 10-16.....	1		Varioloid.
Saskatchewan—				
Moose Jaw.....	July 8-14.....	1		
Regina.....	June 24-30.....	3		
Do.....	Oct. 7-13.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 6-June 2.....	23	1	
Chile:				
Concepcion.....	May 22-June 11.....		3	June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 2. July
Do.....	Sept. 1-17.....		2	1-31, 1923: 1 death.
Taleahuano.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1		Landed from vessel.
Valparaiso.....	May 7-June 23.....	6	121	June 10-16, 1923: 29 cases reported
Do.....	July 1-28.....	12	10	from 2 districts.
				July 30, 1923: 25 cases in lazaretto.
				Aug. 6: 20 cases. Aug. 14: 60
				cases present.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 13-June 23.....		3	June 19-25, 1923: Present.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15.....			Present.
Antung.....	May 14-20.....	1		
Canton.....				June 1-30, 1923: Present. July
				1-31, 1923: Present.
Chungking.....	May 13-June 30.....			Present and endemic.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....			Do.
Foochow.....	May 13-Sept. 8.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	98	82	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	55	49	
Manchuria—				
Dairen.....	May 21-27.....	1		
Harbin.....	May 7-June 24.....	5		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 2.....	6		
Mukden.....	May 13-20.....	1		
Nanking.....	May 13-June 23.....			Do.
Do.....	June 24-Sept. 22.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 21-June 3.....	4		Foreign.
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 26.....	1	4	Cases, foreign; deaths, Chinese.
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Fusan.....	May 1-June 30.....	4		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	22	6	
Gensan.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Seoul.....	May 1-June 30.....	42	13	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	7	9	
Cuba:				
Antilla.....	July 8-14.....		2	From Preston.
Czechoslovakia				Jan.-Mar., 1923: Cases, 15. Apr.-
Province—				June, 1923: Cases, 16; deaths, 4.
Bohemia.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	15	4	
Ecuador:				
Ahuasi.....	July 16-31.....	3		
Bahia.....	Sept. 1-15.....	4		
Esmeraldas.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	5		
Guayaquil.....	May 16-30.....	1		
Jipijapa.....	Sept. 1-15.....	8		
Monte Cristi (Manabi).....	do.....	20		May 16-30, 1923: Present.
Riobama.....	May 16-30.....	1	1	
Roca fuerte.....	do.....			Do.
Santa Ana.....	Sept. 1-15.....	10		
Vinces.....	do.....			Present in district.
Zaruma (El Oro).....	May 16-30.....			Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Mar. 12-July 1.....	24	8	
Esthonia				June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 4. Aug.
				1-31, 1923: Cases, 2.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Finland.....				May 1-15, 1923: 1 case. July 2-31, 1923: 1 case. Aug. 1-31, 1923: 2 cases.
Great Britain:				
Birmingham.....	June 18-30.....	3		
Bristol.....	June 28.....			Present.
Cardiff.....	June 3-30.....	6		
Gloucester.....	June 28.....			
Do.....	July 12.....	19		123 cases reported in hospital; present in rural districts. July 15, 1923: Present. Aug. 9, 1923: 33 cases in isolation hospital; two weeks previously about 250 cases present in hospital.
London.....	Sept. 9-29.....	5	1	Sept. 22, 1923: Additional cases in Middlesex County.
Nottingham.....	June 3-9.....	1		May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 211.
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 22.....	6		
Sheffield.....	Sept. 16-22.....	3		
Greece:				
Athens.....	May 1-31.....	53		
Patras.....	Apr. 21-June 15.....		19	
Saloniki.....	Apr. 30-May 20.....	2	2	
Do.....	June 25-July 8.....	2	3	
Guadeloupe (West Indies).....				July 22-Aug. 4, 1923: Present in epidemic form. (Reported as alastrim.) Aug. 17, 1923: Stated to be officially declared present. Sept. 14-29: Epidemic generally diffused. Oct. 13, 1913: Epidemic.
Basse Terre.....	Aug. 17-Oct. 13.....			Present.
Pointe à Pitre.....	Aug. 17.....			Estimated from 2,000 to 3,000 cases. Sept. 2-8, 1923: 1,500 cases present: 8 deaths reported.
Hungary.....				July 15-Aug. 4, 1923: Cases, 28.
India.....				Apr. 15-June 30, 1923: Cases, 8,112; deaths, 2,933. July 1-Aug. 25, 1923: Cases, 7,430; deaths, 1,846.
Bombay.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	298	141	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....	72	36	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 9.....	12	9	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	19	14	
Kanachi.....	May 13-June 30.....	24	8	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 22.....	15	5	
Madras.....	May 13-June 23.....	91	16	
Do.....	July 8-Sept. 22.....	52	16	
Rangoon.....	May 6-June 30.....	125	67	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 15.....	46	19	
Indo-China.....				Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1922: Cases, 234; deaths, 68.
City—				Including 100 surrounding square kilometers.
Saigon.....	May 20-June 30.....	34	23	
Do.....	July 1-28.....	31	18	Do.
Provinces—				
Annam.....	Nov. 1-30.....	3	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	10	1	
Cambodge.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	97	41	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	63	17	
Cochin-China.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	125	34	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	231	67	
Laos.....	Feb. 1-28.....			A few cases.
Toakin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	69	13	
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	32	11	
Do.....	July 31-Sept. 4.....	13		
Italy:				
Leghorn.....	Sept. 17-23.....	6		
Turin.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Do.....	July 2-15.....	2		
Jamaica.....				May 27-June 30, 1923: Cases, 226; July 1-Oct. 6, 1923: Cases, 392. (Reported as alastrim.)
Kingston.....	May 27-June 30.....	39		
Do.....	July 1-Oct. 6.....	45		
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 28-June 10.....	2		
Do.....	July 2-8.....	1		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
East Java.....				Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 1923: Cases, 35; deaths, 3.
Soerabaya.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	187	22	
Do.....	July 15-Aug. 25.....	64	15	
Soerakarta.....				July 31, 1923: Epidemic.
West Java—				
Batavia.....	May 5-June 8.....	17	3	Province.
Do.....	June 30-Sept. 7.....	3	1	Do.
Latvia.....				Apr. 1-May 31, 1923: Cases, 8.
Martinique.....				May 26-Sept. 29, 1923: Present.
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	July 8-14.....		1	
Chihuahua.....	June 11-24.....	7		
Guadalajara.....	July 22-Sept. 22.....		10	June 1-30, 1923: Cases, 15; deaths, 2.
Mexico City.....	May 19-June 30.....	164		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 29.....	191		Do.
Palestine:				
Jaffa.....	June 5-11.....	1		
Persia:				
Tahriz.....	Apr. 1-June 20.....		2	District.
Teheran.....	Feb. 22-June 14.....		30	Mar. 22-Apr. 1, 1923: Deaths, 7.
Poland.....				Apr. 29-June 30, 1923: Cases, 1,861; deaths, 43. July 1-Aug. 12, 1923: Cases, 20; deaths, 6.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 20-June 30.....	35	3	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 29.....	46	12	
Oporto.....	June 10-30.....	6	3	
Do.....	July 9-Oct. 12.....	56	43	
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda.....	Apr. 1-21.....	2		
Do.....	July 29-Aug. 18.....		2	
Rhodesia (British Africa):				
Northern Rhodesia.....	May 8-14.....	21	8	
Southern Rhodesia.....	May 3-16.....	4	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....	90	53	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 1.....	199	116	Apr. 22-Aug. 25, 1923: Cases, 329; deaths, 184. Sept. 8, 1923: Reported prevalent.
Sierra Leone:				
Freetown.....	July 16-31.....	1		Landed from S. S. Tsad, from Southampton via Las Palmas. In Sembehun district.
Kaballa.....	May 1-15.....	1		
Pujehun.....	May 16-31.....	1		
Sambuya.....	Aug. 1-15.....	1		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	May 31-June 6.....		1	
Do.....	June 28-Oct. 3.....		8	
Seville.....	July 19-25.....		1	
Valencia.....	May 15-June 30.....	44	2	
Do.....	July 1-Oct. 13.....	8	8	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	May 27-June 30.....	4		
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 25.....	8		
Berne.....	May 20-June 30.....	11		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 29.....	14		
Luzerne.....	May 1-June 7.....	36		
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 30.....	18		
Zurich.....	May 20-June 23.....	10		
Do.....	July 15-Sept. 15.....	9		
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	July 15-31.....	6		
Damascus.....	May 15-June 11.....	7		
Do.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 4.....	4	1	
Tunis:				
Rizerta.....	June 10-20.....	1		
Tunis.....	June 11-17.....	1		
Do.....	June 26-July 1.....	1		
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 13-June 26.....		45	
Do.....	June 27-Sept. 22.....	1	18	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Union of South Africa.....				May 1-June 30, 1923: cases, 66; deaths, 1 (colored). July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 17 (colored).
Cape Province.....				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 32 (colored). July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 10 (colored).
Do.....	May 6-June 30.....			Outbreaks.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....			Do
East London.....	July 8-14.....	1		
Natal.....				July 1-31, 1923: 1 case (colored).
Orange Free State.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....			Outbreaks.
Do.....				July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 4 (colored).
Transvaal.....				May 1-31, 1923: 1 case. July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 2 (colored).
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....			Outbreaks.
Yugoslavia.....				July 1-7, 1923: Cases, 8; deaths, 1.
Province—				
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Croatia-Slavonia.....	Do.....	4	1	
Zagreb.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Serbia.....				July 1-7, 1923: Cases, 2; deaths, 1.
Belgrade.....	June 19-16.....	1	1	
Do.....	July 8-14.....	1	1	
Woiwodina.....	July 1-7.....	1		
On vessels:				
S. S. Kargola.....	May 20-26.....	1		At Mombasa, British East Africa. Vessel arrived from Bombay, Mar. 25, 1923.
S. S. Makura.....	May 26.....	2		Two cases in quarantine (reported as alastrim). Vessel left Victoria, B. C., Apr. 28, 1923. Touched at Honolulu.
S. S. Tsad.....	July 16-31.....	1		At Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa, from European and West African ports.
S. S. —.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1		Landed at Talcahuano, Chile.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	May 1-June 30.....	66	19	
Do.....				July 1-Sept. 30, 1923: Cases, 6; deaths, 6.
Argentina:				
Rosario.....	May 25-31.....		3	
Bolivia:				
La Paz.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Do.....	July 1-31.....	8	1	
Bulgaria:				
Sofia.....	Apr. 22-June 23.....	11	2	Paratyphus, 2 cases; 2 deaths.
Do.....	July 15-Sept. 1.....	17	1	Paratyphus, 5 cases.
Chile:				
Concepcion.....	May 22-June 18.....		3	
Do.....	Aug. 7-13.....		1	
Iquique.....	Sept. 2-8.....		1	
Talcahuano.....	May 13-19.....	1		
Valparaiso.....	May 7-June 23.....		26	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 25.....		48	June 11, 1923: 34 cases in Salvador Hospital. July 30, 1923: 45 cases in hospital. Aug. 6: 38 cases. Aug. 12-18: 82 cases stated to be present. Aug. 25: 88 cases in Lazaretto.
China:				
Antung.....	May 28-June 24.....	12		
Do.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Chungking.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 8.....			Endemic.
Hankow.....	May 19-25.....	1		
Manchuria—				
Harbin.....	May 6-13.....	1		
Do.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	2		
Mukden.....	May 14-20.....		2	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Czechoslovakia.....				Jan.-Mar., 1923: Cases, 191; deaths, 6. Apr. 1-June 30: Cases, 132; deaths, 4. Paratyphoid A, 1; paratyphoid B-20.
Province—				
Bohemia.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	8		
Moravia.....	do.....	2		
Russia.....	do.....	98	1	
Silesia.....	do.....	1	1	
Slovakia.....	do.....	23	2	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 14-June 24.....	7	5	
Do.....	June 25-Sept. 16.....	11	6	Paratyphoid fever, 2 cases.
Cairo.....	Apr. 12-June 21.....	44	29	
Do.....	June 25-July 15.....	7	6	
Port Said.....	Aug. 3-19.....	1		
Estonia.....				June 1-30, 1923: Recurrent typhus, 1 case; paratyphus, 2 cases.
Finland.....				Aug. 1-15, 1923: Paratyphus, 16 cases. Sept. 1-15, 1923: One case recurrent typhus.
France:				
Marseille.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....		3	
Germany:				
Coblenz.....	May 27-June 2.....		1	
Do.....	July 29-Sept. 22.....	10		
Hamburg.....	May 20-26.....	3		
Do.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	1		Case developed July 28, 1923, at Emigration Hall, Hamburg.
Königs-burg.....	May 13-June 2.....	2		
Do.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1		
Stettin.....	May 27-June 9.....	1	1	
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 2-22.....	4		
Great Britain:				
Ireland—				
Cork.....	Aug. 19-25.....	1	1	
Greece.....				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 876.
Athens.....	May 1-31.....	130	5	
Do.....	July 22-31.....		1	
Patras.....	Apr. 24-June 15.....		30	
Do.....	Aug. 16-31.....		2	
Piræus.....	May 1-June 30.....	356	11	
Do.....	July 1-10.....	3		
Saloniki.....	Apr. 30-June 24.....	56	16	Apr. 30-May 27, 1923: Recurrent typhus: Cases, 3; deaths, 3.
Do.....	July 9-15.....	1		
Guatemala:				
Guatemala City.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		5	
Hungary.....				Jan. 1-May 19, 1923: Cases, 318; deaths, 36. In 11 counties.
Budapest.....	Jan. 1-June 2.....	48	12	
Do.....	Sept. 2-8.....	1		
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	3		
Do.....	Aug. 8-15.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	July 2-8.....	1		
Java:				
East Java—				
Soerabaya.....	July 29-Aug. 18.....	16	3	
Latvia.....				Apr. 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 231; paratyphus, 5 cases. June 1-July 31, 1923: Cases, 67; paratyphus, 1 case; recurrent typhus, 1 case.
Mexico:				
Guadalajara.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 31.....	2	1	
Mexico City.....	May 20-June 30.....	75		Including municipalities in Federal District.
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 29.....	135		Do.
San Luis Potosi.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....		1	
Palestine.....				Aug. 14-20, 1923: One case; in northern district.
Jaffa.....	May 22-28.....	2		Relapsing fever, 1 case.
Do.....	June 26-Aug. 6.....	5		
Jerusalem.....	May 22-28.....	1		
Persia:				
Tabriz.....	Apr. 1-14.....	2		
Teheran.....	Feb. 22-June 14.....		4	
Do.....	July 1-14.....		1	

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to November 9, 1923—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Poland.....				Mar. 4-Apr. 7, 1923: Cases, 2,253; deaths, 172. Recurrent typhus: Cases, 338; deaths, 6. Apr. 24-June 30, 1923: Cases, 2,205; deaths, 177. July 1-Aug. 18, 1923: Cases, 544; deaths, 46. Recurrent typhus: Apr. 24-June 23, 1923: Cases, 337; deaths, 3. July 1-Aug. 18, 1923: Cases, 102; deaths, 4.
Portugal:				
Oporto.....	June 10-16.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-21.....	3		
Rumania:				
Kishineff.....	May 1-June 30.....	41		
Russia.....				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1923: Cases, 106,854. (Corresponding period 1922: Cases, 817,516.) Feb. 1-28, 1923: Cases, 17,577. Recurrent, Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1923: Cases, 43,540.
European Russia and autonomous republics.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	93,999		
Siberia, Caucasus, and Central Asia.....	do.....	9,921		
Waterways and railways.....	do.....	2,934		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 21-27.....		1	
Do.....	Aug. 23-Oct. 3.....		13	
Madrid.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Do.....	July 1-31.....		2	
Sumatra:				
Medan.....	May 1-June 30.....	34		
Switzerland:				
Zurich.....				Sept. 16-22, 1923: Paratyphus fever, cases, 5.
Syria:				
Aleppo.....	May 20-June 16.....	4	2	
Do.....	July 15-21.....	3	1	
Beirut.....	May 1-10.....	1		
Tunis:				
Tunis.....	May 28-June 24.....	3	2	
Do.....	July 9-Oct. 7.....	1	2	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	May 13-June 26.....		19	
Do.....	June 27-Sept. 22.....	5	11	
Union of South Africa.....				May 1-June 30, 1923: Cases, 230 deaths, 47 (colored). White—Cases, 15; deaths, 1. Total, 245 cases, 48 deaths. July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 133 (colored, 132 cases; white, 1 case); deaths, 24. May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 49 (colored); white, 5. July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 94; deaths, 21 (colored).
Cape Province.....				Outbreaks.
Do.....	Aug. 12-Sept. 8.....			May 1-31, 1923: One case (colored).
Natal.....				May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 45 (colored). July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 36; deaths, 3 (colored). One case in white population.
Orange Free State.....				Outbreaks.
Do.....	May 6-June 16.....			Do.
Do.....	Aug. 12-25.....			May 1-31, 1923: Cases, 7. July 1-31, 1923: Cases, 2 (colored).
Transvaal.....				July 1-7, 1923: Cases, 4.
Johannesburg.....	May 1-June 30.....	4	4	
Yugoslavia.....				
Province—				
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	July 1-7.....	4		
Croatia-Slavonia—				
Zagreb.....	May 27-June 2.....	1		
Serbia—				
Belgrade.....	Aug. 12-18.....	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 13-June 30.....	25	6	
Do.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	13	6	
Colombia:				
Bucaramanga.....	June 25-Aug. 26.....			Present.